

By Mr. GRAY of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9472) granting an increase of pension to James Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 9473) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sarah J. Montgomery, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 9474) granting a pension to George H. Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 9475) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 9476) granting a pension to Chester A. Dryden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 9477) granting an increase of pension to William Ducey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9478) granting a pension to Nancy Ault; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 9479) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 9480) granting an increase of pension to George T. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9481) granting an increase of pension to Christian Marxmuller, alias Christopher Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 9482) granting a pension to Mahalah A. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 9483) granting a pension to Frank Bachmeyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) granting a pension to George A. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9485) granting a pension to Carlos Forsman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9486) granting a pension to E. P. Aler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9487) for the relief of Charles C. Serrin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 9488) granting a pension to Abigail Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 9489) granting a pension to George F. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 9490) granting an increase of pension to R. H. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9491) granting a pension to Marion Burnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 9492) granting an increase of pension to Christian Gulbranson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 9493) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9494) granting a pension to Millie B. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9495) granting a pension to George F. Harter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 9497) granting a pension to Sarah A. Dow; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America, relative to independence for Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Memorial of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, asking repeal of the second-class postage provisions of the war-revenue bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Prairie Club of Chicago, Ill., opposing the granting of grazing privileges in the national parks and of shooting in the bird reservations; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of tenth annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, favoring elimination of section in war-revenue bill dealing with second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Tyrone Chamber of Commerce, protesting against periodical postage amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Asbury Chamber of Commerce, protesting against zone system for second-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Henry Adams, Veterans' Home, Cal., favoring volunteer officers' retired-list bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, favoring passage of House bill 4892, relative to immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Columbia Post, No. 141, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring increase in pensions of ex-Union soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Halstad, Minn., protesting against the proposed repeal of the second-class mail rates provision of the war-revenue act; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

#### SENATE.

MONDAY, February 4, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we open the Senate this morning with a very great burden upon our hearts. We hear of our boys at the front receiving their first baptism of fire and blood. Our hearts go out to them. We present them to Thee, O God, asking Thy guidance and Thy blessing upon them. We pray that they may feel the support of a united country, and that they may have the courage which springs out of a consciousness of the pureness of their flag and the united support of a mighty Nation back of them. We pray Thee speedily to bring to them and their arms and to their flag the victory which comes to the unconquerable will of men who do right in Thy sight. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. VARDAMAN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with an order heretofore made by the Senate, that upon the 22d day of February in each year, or if that day should fall on Sunday then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address should be read to the Senate by a Senator designated for the purpose by the presiding officer, the Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] to read the address this year.

#### CRIPPLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS (S. DOC. NO. 173).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 31, 1917, certain information relative to the rehabilitation and vocational reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO. (H. DOC. NO. 891).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Gas Light Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO. (H. DOC. NO. 897).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### GEORGETOWN & TENNALLYTOWN RAILWAY CO. (H. DOC. NO. 893).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### WASHINGTON INTERURBAN RAILROAD CO. (H. DOC. NO. 894).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Interurban Railroad Co. for the year

ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

CITY & SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO. (H. DOC. NO. 896).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the City & Suburban Railway Co. of Washington for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO. (H. DOC. NO. 895).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. (H. DOC. NO. 889).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Capital Traction Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EAST WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TRACTION RAILROAD (H. DOC. NO. 898).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

William Ioder v. United States (S. Doc. No. 169); and Benjamin K. Roberts, Harris L. Roberts, and Helen F. C. Roberts, guardians of Benjamin S. Roberts, jr., heirs of Benjamin S. Roberts, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 170).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9054) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3135. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona; and

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a memorial to the Congress of the United States from the house of delegates and the officers of the American Medical Association, praying for the repeal of section 209 of the war-revenue act, which will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am not in the habit of asking that telegrams be inserted in the RECORD, but the two brief telegrams I send to the desk are of such great importance I ask that they may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 1, 1918.

HON. J. H. GALLINGER,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Coal famine fast forcing shutdown of New England mills and cutting off Army cloth urgently needed by Government. Can not another large inactive Navy collier be immediately put en route from coal-loading ports to Boston? Many other mills on verge of closing.

FREDERICK S. CLARKE,  
Acting President National Association  
of Wool Manufacturers.

BOSTON, MASS., February 1, 1918.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Coal situation very critical. New England mills will soon be closed and supplies needed for Army and Navy cut off unless coal is provided at once. Shutdowns will result in thousands being unemployed, and great suffering certain unless relief comes quickly.

A. F. BEMIS,  
President National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, all I can do about that matter, which is a very serious one, is to have these telegrams inserted in the RECORD with the expectation that the officials who possibly can give relief will have their attention called to them.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a brief resolution adopted by the Equal Suffrage League of Bridgeport, Conn., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bridgeport Equal Suffrage League, the Stratford Equal Suffrage League, and the Fairfield Equal Suffrage League, in Bridgeport, January 31, 1918.

Resolved, That this meeting most earnestly urges Senator GEORGE P. McLEAN to vote for the Federal suffrage amendment and to work for its passage, thus demonstrating the faith of this country in the democracy for which we and our allies are fighting; and be it also

Resolved, That Senator GEORGE P. McLEAN be requested to see that this resolution is read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I have a resolution adopted unanimously by the Pastors' Federation of the City of Washington and the District. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PASTORS' FEDERATION ON WINE AND BEER SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the unparalleled efforts of our Secretaries of War and the Navy to safeguard our fighting forces morally, which has had a large measure of success in cantonments and ships, and urge more drastic action to insure their protection when on leave and especially when in foreign service.

Whereas Gen. Pershing issued an order more than a month ago, forbidding our soldiers in France to "buy or receive as a gift" the stronger liquors, but specifically excepting beer and light wines, which both Houses of Congress had previously refused to except in legislation for soldiers and others; and

Whereas the extension of this order to include all intoxicating drinks, which it was reported he was discussing with the French Government, has not been made; and

Whereas silence on the part of the American people might seem to give consent to the present un-American distinction in favor of beer and wine, which will seem to excuse if not sanction their use at home as well as abroad; and

Whereas there has been no official action, so far as the public is informed, to stop the shipment to foreign breweries of American grain, now spared for our allies at the sacrifice of our people and all needed by them for food: Therefore

Resolved, That we join the National Legislative Conference, representing all temperance forces, in asking the President to request the British and French Governments to forbid their people to sell or give any alcoholic beverage, beer, or wine, or any other to any of our fighting forces; be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the grain we can spare only by sacrifice is being used, directly and indirectly, to produce intoxicants abroad that imperil our common cause in their influence upon the fighting men, the munition workers, the food supply, the funds and the transportation, we urge joint war prohibition by Great Britain, France, and the United States be proposed by our own Government either by the President or by Congress. We can not regard as a valid reason in any country for not prohibiting beer and wine for the war, especially not in our own, the fear that working men would refuse to sacrifice these drinks even when it was required as a patriotic necessity. There has been no labor revolt in any of our "dry" States when put under prohibition, and labor leaders of "dry" States, as shown in the House amendment debate, have generally approved prohibition after trial—the labor petitions against prohibition having come from States that have not tried prohibition. Nor do we accept the statement that for the President to prohibit beer would necessarily "put the country on a whisky basis," since the President is fully authorized to commandeer all distilled liquors in bond or stock for redistillation to prevent use of foodstuffs for future manufacture of munition alcohol, which redistillation could be done at a very small cost for assembling, since 60 per cent of the whisky is in one State, and the cost of redistillation would be less than 2 cents a gallon, according to official chemist.

Above petition was adopted unanimously by Pastors' Federation of Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1918.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Hoquiam, Wash., praying for an increase in the salaries of all civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I present a letter in the nature of a petition from the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. I ask that it may be read into the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS,  
Boston, Mass., February 1, 1918.

HON. HENRY CAROT LODGE,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR LODGE: Notwithstanding that you are probably fully aware of the critical condition of our New England mills in respect to a supply of fuel, it seemed to me my duty as president of this association to send you direct information, which I did to-day, as per the following telegram:

"Coal situation very critical. New England mills will soon be closed and supplies needed for Army and Navy cut off unless coal is provided at once. Shutdowns, thousands unemployed, and great suffering certain unless relief comes quickly."

Believe me, very respectfully, yours,

A. F. BEMIS, President.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Brookline, Mass., praying for the creation of a war cabinet, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Chiropody Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring the establishment of a chiropodist corps in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I present a communication from Rev. D. M. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Estelline, S. Dak., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ESTELLINE, S. DAK., January 25, 1918.

HON. THOMAS STERLING and HON. EDWIN S. JOHNSON, Senators; HON. CHARLES H. DILLON, HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, and HON. HARRY L. GANDY, Representatives, of the State of South Dakota.

MY HONORABLE AND DEAR SIRS: The injection of partisan politics into the governmental business of waging a world war is most reprehensible and disloyal. Speeding up war measures and affairs is one thing, and breaking down the confidence of the people and weakening their cooperation with the Government is quite another thing. The United States has but one President, Woodrow Wilson. He is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The presence of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington at this time, and his criticisms adverse to the administration and its management of the war preparations detract in every way possible from the spirit of winning the war and embarrass the people and Government of the United States. Such things as these greatly help the Kaiser. The suffering and blood of our young manhood, at home and abroad, cry out against these partisan outbreaks and devilish thrusts now being made by an ex-President and those who follow in his trail.

Yours, most respectfully,

D. M. BROWN,

Pastor of Congregational Church.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Middlesex-Essex Pomona Grange, No. 28, Patrons of Husbandry, of Massachusetts, and a petition of sundry citizens of Lowell, Mass., praying for national prohibition, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., and a petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence, Mass., praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1735) to create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 714) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 240) thereon.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 922) for the relief of Orion Mathews, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 241) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war, reported it with amendments.

Mr. TILLMAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3403) for the relief of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, United States Navy, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 242) thereon.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRADY.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred S. Res. 187, submitted by Mr. BORAH on the 18th ultimo, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered with unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

#### DEMOCRACIES AGAINST AUTOCRACIES.

Mr. FLETCHER. I report favorably from the Committee on Printing a resolution touching the printing of a document, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 196) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the pamphlet submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] on July 12, 1917, entitled "An International Confederation of Democracies under a Constitution," by David Lubin, delegate to the United States International Institute of Agriculture, be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. SMOOT. If I am not mistaken, the Committee on Printing decided not to print that document.

Mr. FLETCHER. The committee ordered it to be reported favorably.

Mr. SMOOT. At the meeting held last Saturday?

Mr. FLETCHER. At the meeting held last Saturday. It was done before the Senator came in, perhaps.

Mr. SMOOT. It was certainly done before I came into the committee meeting if it was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. It was agreed to. I reported it pursuant to the action of the committee. I think the Senator was a little late in getting in.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I was late—about 10 minutes.

Mr. FLETCHER. It does not cost very much.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, if the committee has decided that it should be printed as a public document, I am not going to object to the consideration of the resolution; but I think, Mr. President, we have printed enough such documents prepared by a certain individual, and as it is costing the Government of the United States I do not know how much each year, I think it ought to cease some time or other.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to ask the Senator from Florida one question. I remember that in the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill there is an appropriation of \$10,000—my recollection is—for Mr. Lubin, including salary and printing bill. Is not that appropriation sufficient to print this document?

Mr. FLETCHER. That has nothing to do with this matter. The appropriation is made to him as the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Mr. OVERMAN. But it is made for printing, and I wish to know, because that appropriation bill will be here next week—

Mr. FLETCHER. That has nothing to do with the printing of this document.

Mr. OVERMAN. If that appropriation does not include the printing, then the appropriation of \$10,000, including salary and printing, ought to be reduced that much. I have no objection to the resolution, but I wish to say that there ought not to be an appropriation made for printing in the appropriation bill and then have a separate resolution brought in for printing.

Mr. FLETCHER. This has nothing to do with the printing of the material in connection with the International Institute.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is the question I wanted to ask.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is an entirely separate and distinct matter. This has nothing to do with Mr. Lubin's work as an American delegate; but, simply as a publicist, a man of vision and farsightedness, he has some suggestions to make which I think are valuable.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think Dr. Lubin has not very much to do as a delegate, but spends a good deal of time in writing articles upon policies that he thinks ought to be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Mr. OVERMAN. That statement is interesting to me, having charge of the appropriation bill. Does the Senator say he does not spend his time—

Mr. SMOOT. I do not say any of his time, but I suppose he spends very little of his time.

Mr. FLETCHER. Dr. Lubin is in Rome now and is there attending to his work continuously. The printing provided for in the appropriation bill is in connection with his work as a delegate to the International Institute, and his expenses far exceed his compensation. He is actually out of pocket in connection with his work as a delegate to that institute. The sum of \$10,000 appropriated to him for salary and compensation for expenses does not at all cover the actual amount that he expends himself. He is there at his work all the while. Of course, he has time for other work.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let me ask the Senator a question. Dr. Lubin was appointed as a delegate before the war. During this war does he have any duties as a delegate?

Mr. FLETCHER. I understand that they go on with the work. Perhaps there is not a full attendance from all the countries.

Mr. OVERMAN. All the countries that entered into a treaty are at war.

Mr. FLETCHER. Not all of them, but some of them are. There are 52 nations participating in the International Institute of Agriculture.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to ask the Senator whether he thinks that during the war this appropriation ought to be continued? Are there any conventions held? He is a delegate to a certain convention and receives \$3,500. If there is no convention held, is it necessary to make the appropriation?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think the appropriation ought to be continued, by all means, because they are doing a great deal of work collecting statistics and data. Dr. Lubin is engaged continuously in that work. Of course, the war is not going to last forever, and even while the war is on there is a great deal to do, and he is giving it his undivided attention. The data which they have collected are very valuable data, and they furnish to the respective Governments very valuable information and material. I think the appropriation, by all means, ought to be continued.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask the Senator what he considers to be the special value of this document?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it has some very thoughtful discussion and some important suggestions that are of international importance.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Are they new suggestions?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think they are quite new.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think the resolution ought to go to the calendar. I should like to examine it and find out about the matter.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the Senator objects to present consideration, it will have to go to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of South Carolina:

A bill (S. 3713) to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 3714) to provide further for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

A bill (S. 3715) for the relief of sundry building and loan associations; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3716) to amend paragraph No. 2 of section 1207 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1917; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 3717) granting an increase of pension to John Magorien (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3718) granting an increase of pension to Paleman S. Castle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3719) for the relief of Mary J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 3720) for the relief of Ellen Driscoll; to the Committee on Claims; and

A bill (S. 3721) granting a pension to Sarah I. Westcott (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3722) granting an increase of pension to Godfrey Bohrer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3723) granting a pension to Ben F. Perkins (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3724) granting a pension to Josh De Grafenreid (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3725) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3726) for the relief of Owen S. Willey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 3727) granting a pension to Olive A. Foster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 3728) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Phillips; and

A bill (S. 3729) granting a pension to Harrison Pierson; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment relative to the Wisconsin band of Pottawatomie Indians, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment relative to an increased allowance for postal employees, intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

#### ADJUDICATION OF PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1795) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR HUGHES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 197), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. WILLIAM HUGHES, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. THOMPSON subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 198), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk at the rate of \$120 per month, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, until the end of the present session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

#### COST OF OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I noticed from the reading by the Secretary that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] reported this morning, from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill for protecting the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war. That reminds me of the fact that the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] introduced a bill on January 9 relative to protecting the officers of the Army and the Navy against the robbers who constantly prey upon these officers whenever their necessities require them to purchase from these human sharks, and I am wondering what is the status of the Jones bill.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, that bill is now before the Committee on Military Affairs, but the committee has been so engaged all of the time that it has been difficult to report any bill; but we do hope to get that bill acted upon by the committee in a very short time. The Secretary of War is to appear before the committee in a very little while. I think the department itself has the power to permit the purchase of uniforms in the Quartermaster's Department, and I do not know why it is not allowed; but we are going to bring that matter up at a very early date.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I am very glad to hear that statement. I know the committee have been very busy and I am not criticizing them at all, but I feel that this question of profiteering at the expense of our soldiers and sailors is a live one which should be solved. The question of increasing the allowance for quarters or commutations for officers of the Army and Navy is also of the utmost importance. I hope when we get through with these other matters which seem to be especially emergent now, that the men who are making supreme sacrifices for their country will not be longer neglected. Our officers are obliged to pay a profit of from 100 to 1,000 per cent to dealers who for their nefarious conduct in this particular should be branded and treated as enemies of their country. At nearly every place where our soldiers or Federal employees are collected they are surrounded by profiteering landlords and dealers in supplies. This Congress should deal effectively with these worse than alien enemies.

#### A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have here a document entitled "A Study of the United States Senate." I should like to

have it referred to the Committee on Printing with a view of having it printed as a document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 9054. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2116) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed. The Senator from Rhode Island asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill named by him. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the consideration of this bill, but I shall object to the consideration of any other bill on the calendar out of its order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, when the bill the consideration of which is asked for by the Senator from Rhode Island was once before the Senate, I asked that it should be postponed until I could ascertain what were the salaries of similar officials in the other New England States. I find there is a great discrepancy in those salaries. This bill, as a matter of fact, gives a larger salary to the district attorney in Rhode Island than the salary of the district attorney in New Hampshire; but I presume there are some special reasons for that increase. Inasmuch as the committee has examined the bill, I will make no objection to its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2116) to increase the salary of the district attorney for the district of Rhode Island, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 5, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That from and after the passage of this act the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island shall be at the rate of \$3,500 a year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, a few days ago I gave notice that to-day I should present to the Senate as concisely as possible the reasons which have led the Committee on Military Affairs to recommend the passage of two bills. One creates the office of director of munitions; the other creates a war cabinet of three persons. In both cases, of course, the President would make the appointments.

The Military Affairs Committee voted to support these bills after a month and a half of almost continuous daily meetings. During this time it took much testimony—most of it public and now in printed form, and some of it of such a confidential nature that it was not reduced to writing.

By the 20th of January the committee was practically a unit in reaching the conclusion that the disclosures called for drastic action. When I say the committee I mean those members of it who had been in regular attendance at the hearings and who were familiar with the testimony. The question then arose as to what action the committee should take. Should it merely present the testimony to the Senate and denounce the various officials whose departments or bureaus had failed to perform their work?

The committee might have done that; that was perhaps the natural course to take; that is the course often taken by committees, where departments are found to have broken down and failed in their duties; but, Mr. President, the committee felt that such a report would be inadequate; the committee felt that it would not do simply to make scapegoats of a few officials; it felt that the higher duty of the committee was to point out a remedy for the future, and so it reported these bills.

At this point, Mr. President, I deem it proper to say that, without regard to the action taken by the Democrats of the committee, the action of the Republican members was particularly patriotic and loyal. They waived any possible political benefit which their party might have derived from denouncing those in power, and willingly joined their Democratic associates in pointing out what they felt would remedy the evils in the future.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask, for information, if both of the bills referred to have been reported? I was under the impression that only one of them had been reported.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The bill providing for the director of munitions was formally reported. The committee voted to report the other bill; but, there being some question as to whether it had the right to report a bill under any objection when it had not been first formally introduced, a formal report has not yet been made, and I may say is being withheld for a variety of reasons. The one which moves me particularly is the hope that, after a proper exposition of the situation, the President himself and his advisers may be led to look with favor upon the bill, and may possibly suggest some amendments to it which would meet with presidential approval. So, Mr. President, the committee took that action. We felt we ought to do our part to give to the Executive in this hour of crisis up-to-date, approved, and tried governmental machinery to conduct the great affairs of war.

We found in the present system such an obsolete and cumbersome organization as to make efficiency very difficult and well-nigh impossible. We found in the War Department, particularly, provisions for checks, delays, debates, and disagreements, but little or no provision for action and decision.

We found the war machine much better equipped with brakes than with motive power. We found divided responsibility and doubtful authority in many places.

These conditions are particularly serious in the bureaus of the War Department charged with the duty of supplying and equipping the Army. Confusion of authority, red tape, circumlocution, and incapacity have borne their natural fruit. Nine months after we entered the war and three months after our men were gathered in cantonments, in the dead of winter, we found tens of thousands of men without overcoats, tens of thousands lacking woolen breeches, tens of thousands without woolen blouses, and other serious shortages. We found most of the machine-gun companies unable to drill two months after they were formed because they had no machine guns. Even in December we found 1,200 machine guns still kept in storage for some foolish and inexplicable reasons while each camp had only been supplied with about 80 machine guns.

We found hundreds of thousands of men drilling with wooden sticks for weeks and months because of mistakes and delays in ordering rifles last spring. We found men sent to France without opportunity for rifle or machine-gun practice. We found a distressing amount of sickness in most camps and an unnecessary mortality due to lack of clothing and to overcrowding. The overcrowding we found due to a failure to provide an adequate number of tents. We found camp hospitals without drainage, plumbing, or heat, and sick men without nurses.

We found that we must depend on overworked and overstrained France for machine guns for ground use until nearly the end of this year, and that not over one-tenth of the new Browning machine guns on which we are to rely can be delivered before August.

We found that the first heavy artillery of American make can not be received until July, and not much before 1919 can we expect to use in France American heavy artillery in any great quantity. What we get before this fall we must buy from England.

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. KIRBY. The Senator in his discussion says, "We found" at the beginning of practically every sentence, and I want to know if he means by that that the committee found, or is that his own individual interpretation of what the evidence discloses?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I mean those who attended the meetings.

Mr. KIRBY. Then, I will ask if the committee has made any finding at all as such and reported anything?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It has not.

Mr. KIRBY. Has it made any findings as a committee?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. As I have said, it voted to report two bills to remedy the troubles which it found.

Mr. KIRBY. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. We found that we are only now, nine months after entering the war, just beginning work on two great powder plants, costing \$90,000,000, the powder from which will not be available until next August. We found that we need a million pounds of powder a day more than America is producing. We found that the need of this powder was known last spring, and that now for the first time we are beginning to build the factories in which the powder is to be made.

We found that though the Medical Department asked for hospital ships last July they have not yet been ordered, though sick and wounded men are now already beginning to come home, and it will take three months to equip the ships.

I do not deny that we also found much that was creditable and satisfactory. The task undertaken was a huge one and much of the work has been ably done. Personally, I know that some of the War Department officials who have been most severely criticized have worked desperately hard. This comment covers the Secretary of War himself, who has had a burden of detail which has kept him at his office all day and far into the night most of the time. These considerations lead me to hold a defective organization responsible for the shortcomings to a greater degree than any individual or group of individuals.

If a high-class business man could be made director of munitions and be given power to buy all supplies needed by the various bureaus of the War Department, he would soon bring order out of disorder, cut red tape, stop delays, and furnish the Army with its supplies promptly and economically. We would then locate and centralize responsibility and authority. The business of supplying the department would be run on up-to-date methods of great business concerns. Great Britain had to come to it. France had to come to it.

In both cases it was resisted. In both cases it proved necessary, and has been a tremendous success.

I have here, and I should like to read it if I had the time, a speech delivered in the House of Commons during the last year by the Minister of Munitions; and, as one of the members of the House of Commons said after the Minister of Munitions took his seat, it reads like a tale of Arabian Nights, so great have been the accomplishments of the Ministry of Munitions since it was established in Great Britain—an enormous increase in production, an enormous reduction of costs, a great increase in the efficiency of the ammunition. Compare that with the disorder, the confusion, the delays, the blunders of our supply departments in the Army!

West Point makes a good soldier, but it spoils a business man, as a rule. To undertake to place in the hands of a West Point graduate, educated for war, the great business duty of going out into the business world and getting supplies in enormous quantities is folly.

No amount of hard work can compensate for lack of business sense and experience. Some of the reported blunders almost surpass belief. I am told, Mr. President, on good authority, that we have ordered 21,000,000 pairs of shoes for our Army, and they will all be delivered before June. What are we going to do with 21,000,000 pairs of shoes for an army of 1,300,000 men? Why, Great Britain, in the three and one-half years she has been in the war, with her enormous army, has not ordered as many shoes as that. Apparently it was an effort to make up for the lack of overcoats by giving an excess of shoes.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he considers that statement authoritative?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do, and I have verified it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Who made the statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I can not tell the Senator where I got it first. I have made inquiry, though, at sources which I deem authoritative, and that is a fact; and I may say, in addition to that, that they have even been considering ordering 7,000,000 pairs more.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator has the statement upon hearsay, and he is giving his hearsay to the country without stating the source of the information.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I do not want to involve anyone in difficulties by what I may say.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, if that is the case, would it not have been wiser if the Senator had not repeated it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am perfectly willing for the Senator to dispute it and bring in any evidence to the contrary. The inquiry that I have made to verify many of my statements has been among men who have come here to serve the Government during the war, and I dislike to get any of those men into trouble; but I assure the Senator they are men in position to know what the records show.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is all mere hearsay, after all; is it not?

Mr. BECKHAM. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. BECKHAM. Was there any evidence before the committee as to this large number of orders for shoes?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; that particular figure may not have been before the committee, Mr. President. The fact was before the committee, however, that the Quartermaster Department had supplied the various camps with shoes so small that the men could not wear them. I have learned the reason for that, and it is a very interesting reason, that I should like to give.

It seems that the records which they have been using to decide upon the sizes for shoes are the records of the Civil War; and during the Civil War so many boys in their teens were taken into the service that the sizes of shoes were phenomenally small; so that instead of making any study of what the average size ought to be for grown men, they have been making hundreds of thousands of boys' shoes to supply the present Army.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. Of course, it is realized that shoes wear out and you have to keep on supplying them. It seems to me it becomes important to know when these shoes were to be delivered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. They were to be delivered by June of this year.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. WEEKS. I wish to call to the attention of the Senator from Nebraska the fact that the committee hearings contain a list of the contracts made for shoes, and, of course, the total number of pairs of shoes ordered; and it is between twenty and twenty-one million pairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I did not remember that fact. I am sure of the figures, however. I have no doubt of it in the world, because I did not content myself with one verification.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator know whether any portion of that large number of shoes was ordered for our allies? I am asking for information. I do not know myself.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was reported as having been ordered for our Army. I do not suppose the War Department could have ordered anything for our allies. They make their own purchases, under proper regulations. I hope our allies will be kind enough to take some of the surplus off of our hands, however. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The occupants of the galleries must keep quiet. The Chair is not going to say that very many times more in the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I am told that one order of iron bolts affords a picturesque example of the methods used in the supply department. This order specified 325 different sizes of iron bolts, and it provided that the manufacturers should supply exactly the same number of each of the 325 sizes. Here were sizes commonly used and sizes rarely used, sizes current and sizes obsolete; and this genius in the department is reported to have ordered 170,688 of each of the 325 sizes! The order was sent back to the War Department twice, because the commercial world could not believe that such a preposterous order was intended; and the order embraced over 100 carloads of bolts.

Mr. VARDAMAN. What are those bolts used for?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I suppose they are used in construction work, probably in France. I am glad to say that the matter has been sent back a third time. This time to Gen. Goethals, and I have every reason to believe that the order will be modified.

I am told that some genius in one of the War Department bureaus succeeded in shipping to France in our much-needed cargo space a carload of sawdust, and that when it was received there by an American official engaged in the work of construction behind the lines he swore a streak that was blue and long about the follies of the War Department here, because if there is anything that is common and anything easily obtained in France it is sawdust.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, does the Senator mean a carload or a cargo?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I understood it was a carload. I hope it was not a cargo.

I have understood that 150 tons of meat taken over to France in one of our cargo ships, and receipted for on the other side, was brought back to Hoboken, and then they discovered that it had spoiled on the way, because the refrigerating plant had been turned off, and the compartment in which this 150 tons of meat was located had never been opened.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Why?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Echo answers, "Why?" Why do a lot of these things happen?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if that is a mere rumor, or if he has any evidence of the correctness of the statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is a report that was widely published some months ago and never denied by anybody.

Mr. MARTIN. I do not know that anybody is called on to deny all the vague rumors that are published in the press, but I suggest to the Senator that it is hardly likely to be true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would the Senator mind telling me where it was published?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was published in the Philadelphia Ledger by Mr. Colcord, who for three months has been rendering a great service to his country by visiting shipyards, discovering the facts, and exposing the evils; among other things, exposing the folly of the Shipping Board's prediction that it would build 6,000,000 tons of ships this year when everybody with information knew that half that tonnage was barely possible.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not catch the man's name.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. Colcord, of the Philadelphia Ledger, a man who has been on the ground and has been investigating day after day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. He was the father of this report?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He was the man who published the report, and no man has denied it.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator once more, I will remind him that that matter was brought up in the committee, and either the Quartermaster General or the Secretary of War was asked the question if it was true, and he stated that it was and added some other matters connected with it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What was that—about the sawdust or the meat?

Mr. WEEKS. The spoiled meat.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he does not consider the fact that that meat was returned to this country a blunder of somebody on the other side in shipping it back? How can he charge that as a blunder to the purchasing department on this side?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was a blunder of somebody in the Quartermaster Department who was on the ship and did not unload it; and I will say, furthermore, that that is not the only case in which cargoes have been brought back to this country. The fact is that we have taken over munitions of war in our ships and brought tons and tons of those same munitions of war back to this country because ballast was not conveniently to be had on the other side. It has been brought back as ballast and made the extra trip across the ocean.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator does not deny, then, it seems to me, that the blunder there was a blunder of somebody perhaps in the Quartermaster Department on the other side in the execution of matters and not a blunder of anybody in the purchasing department on this side.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Possibly it was. I have not located the blunderer. I am telling of the egregious blunders that are occurring and which are costing this country dearly and embarrassing us in the war.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if he has brought these matters to the attention of the War Department?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In many cases I have.

Mr. MARTIN. The Senator is mentioning them here on the floor of the Senate. It seems to me he should have brought them to the attention of the department.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have made myself a nuisance to the Secretary of War by bringing things to his attention; and, in my opinion, the Secretary of War ought not to be troubled with these details. He is completely overwhelmed with complaints and details all the time. He has little time to plan out the great affairs of the war.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I have been to him a good many times and he has heard what I had to say with the utmost patience and has found a way to remedy nearly everything that I have brought to his attention; and in the case of those things that he did not remedy he gave some good reasons why he did not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I indorse what the Senator says, that Secretary Baker has been patient, painstaking, and energetic, whenever a matter has been called to his personal attention, to remedy it; but running a war does not consist simply in listening to complaints and remedying them. The Secretary of War ought not to be compelled to have such matters come to him.

Mr. President, I am giving too much time to these small matters. I have larger ones ahead.

I am told that three different orders were made out for bags for gas masks. One was for a million bags, another for 2,000,000 bags, while a third was for 5,000,000 bags.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, does the Senator object to telling us who told him that?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not give names for any statement I make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But the Senator, if he will inquire of the proper authorities, will find that those orders were given, and that it was a civilian who discovered the thing and took it personally to the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I hope the Senator will not misunderstand me and not conclude that I am being hypercritical; but the Senator is taking the country into his confidence, and he is doing it without giving his authority.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, what I say will be open to criticism and open to refutation; and I shall hope that some Senator will stand here upon the floor and undertake to correct some of the statements of fact I make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As far as that is concerned, it is an ordinary rule of pleading, you know, to enter a general denial when there is no evidence. I enter a general denial.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall leave it to the jury.

Fortunately, one of the civilian committeemen outside of the War Department discovered the conflicting orders and the enormous aggregate, and secured a revision.

I merely cite these things to show the degree of ability we have in our supply departments in the War Department at the present time, what they are doing, what they are trying to do, and what they are failing in doing.

Mr. President, if at the time we entered the war we had created the office of director of munitions, and if the President had placed in it a high-class business man of big vision and broad experience, things would have been different. He would have ascertained at once how many men he had to provide for and what each would require, and when they gathered in the September camps the supplies would have been ready for them. That is the habit and the fashion of the business world. That is the way they do business. We have a great country, full of great facilities for making these things, and they were not used.

The President and the Secretary of War have evidently realized the defect in the existing system and have attempted to change it without legislation and therefore without success.

First, they organized the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, with its many and various committees of civilians. Still failing to get successful results they next organized the General Munitions Board. After that board had been in operation for some time they reorganized again and created the War Industries Board. Still finding inefficiency and a failure to get results they then took Gen. Crozier out of the Ordnance Department, Gen. Sharpe from the Quartermaster's Department, and, with several other officers, placed them in a war council. Then a director of purchases was selected to preside over the five purchasing bureaus of the War Department.

Unfortunately, however, the able officer who was placed in the position of director of purchases was himself only a colonel, and he was supposed to give orders to major generals and brigadier generals under him. These major generals and brigadier generals are heads of various supply bureaus in the War Department. The plan was unworkable, even if the officer himself is as capable as a business man.

Mr. GORE. Does that still continue?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not know certainly. Some of the changes have become obsolete. It has been a regular kaleidoscope here of changing bureaus, until it has been confusion worse confounded, and anyone coming to town bringing an idea, bringing a plan, attempting to help the Government has worn himself tired in trying to find where to go. Every Senator knows that difficulty. There is probably not a Senator here upon the floor who has not found it from time to time almost impossible where to advise his constituents to go. He starts them out on the road to the War Department, and they have been referred to a bureau and then to a division and then to a colonel and then to a major and then to a captain, down finally to a lieutenant, and then finally they have run out of the basement and been unable to find anyone with authority to act. It is like the old story of a man who started to go somewhere in the country and followed the directions which were given him. He first walked upon a broad highway, and then he was directed into a country road. Then he was directed into a cow path, and he followed the cow path until it turned into a squirrel track and ran up a tree. [Laughter.] It has been very much that way, Mr. President, with people who have undertaken to do business here in Washington during these war times.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In reference to the statement the Senator made a few moments ago about the number of shoes that had been ordered, on page 893 of the hearings it will be found that there were ordered and contracted for between March 27, 1916, and December 31, 1917, 21,117,612 pairs of shoes. I just wanted the actual facts to be shown.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I thank the Senator for this proof. I have not undertaken to delay the Senate with proof. I am stating facts as I have found them.

But to go back. Finally the Secretary of War or some one in authority has realized the impossibility of the colonel acting as a superior officer to Maj. Gen. Goethals and the other major generals and brigadier generals at the head of the supply departments in the War Department, and now the next step has been taken. Since the introduction and its report to the Senate of the bill providing for a director of munitions another step has been taken. By administrative orders the office of surveyor of purchases was created, with rather vague and doubtful authority and somewhat undefined duties. He has no power to make war purchases, because legislation is necessary to vest him with power. The power under legislation is in the officers in the War Department. The President can not give the surveyor of purchases power to take away authority from the officers. The legislation must come from Congress. All this new official can do as a matter of law is to give advice. In this position has been placed one of the best of business men, Mr. Edward Stettinius, a man of broad experience, big vision, and acknowledged ability in his line. He served the allies for many months, and if he were vested with power he would be, in my opinion, a great director of munitions. But the same folly has once again been created in putting a strong man merely in an advisory position for the purpose apparently of avoiding an acceptance of the self-evident reform which has been in existence in England for nearly two years and in France for about the same length of time.

All of these experimental efforts are made when experience shows that the simple, direct, and effective method is to change the law; to take the power of purchase out of the hands of military men and put it in the hands of a business man who will act on business methods in making purchases and in planning ahead for purchases. So much for the director of munitions.

Mr. President, this brings me to the war cabinet. This bill has been received with a strange degree of antagonism, yet it is based on experience in Great Britain and to some extent in France. Great Britain found the same weakness which we have found, and overcame it by establishing a war cabinet.

Some question was raised the other day as to the character of the war cabinet in Great Britain, so I applied to the British Embassy here for information. This is the information I get. The war cabinet is composed as follows:

Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Gen. J. C. Smuts.

Mr. Bonar Law is the only member of the war cabinet holding a portfolio, and none of the others are chiefs of any departments. They have no departments to run.

That is what our war cabinet ought to be. We have been told through the press that in high places this is considered as an invasion of the President's right and authority. If so, Congress invaded his right and his authority when it created recently the Department of Labor. If so, it has invaded his authority every time in recent years when it has added a member to the Cabinet. Congress is the only power that can create these executive departments, and the creation of them is intended to facilitate the exercise of administrative power belonging to the President.

As a matter of fact, this bill is no different from any other bill which creates an office whose occupant is to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The three men appointed to the war cabinet by the President would be his personal selection. They would be subject to his instructions. They would perform powers vested in him. They would be subject to removal by him, with cause or without. He would have the power, if he pleased, to appoint Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, and Secretary McAdoo to the war cabinet, provided they retired from the positions which they now hold in the three great departments of which they are the heads. He could appoint all three of them or any one of them to membership in the war cabinet.

A consideration of this fact, Mr. President, demonstrates that it is not intended, and could not be intended, by the creation of a war cabinet to embarrass the President or to curtail his power. His powers would remain just the same afterwards as before. As a matter of fact, the creation of a war cabinet is intended

to aid in carrying on the war. It is intended to give to the President additional powers and machinery through which to act. It is intended to strengthen the administration and to coordinate Government functions which are now operating more or less without coordination. It neither adds, to nor subtracts from the presidential power. He has now the power to coordinate all the heads of departments and bureaus and boards of government, but he does not do it and can not do it; neither could any other man in the Executive office. His power to coordinate is only theoretical and nominal, because he lacks the machinery of government through which to exercise it.

We all know that even in peace times the office of President is burdensome beyond the strength of the ordinary man. From early morning until bedtime he is under a pressure. He has close relations with the 10 executive heads of great departments, is liable to visits from nearly a hundred Senators and more than 400 Representatives, distinguished out-of-town visitors, governors of States, mayors of cities, writers of books, seekers for office. It is not necessary for me to recite the many tasks that call on the President's time and the heavy burden he struggles under. A vast correspondence is constantly arriving at the White House, the diplomatic representations of other nations take some of his time, and in war times like these it might well take all of the President's time in the study of the delicate and intricate foreign relations which mean so much to the United States. He is his own foreign minister. Legislative matters often require much study and many conferences. Thousands of commissions and tens of thousands of letters must be signed. A daily program of current reading follows. This indicates the presidential life in time of peace. Suddenly the Nation is plunged into war. Congress could do nothing better than to vest in the President a lot of additional powers. He appointed men to exercise them so that now he has the oversight not only of the executive departments represented by the two so-called Cabinet meetings each week but of many additional war bureaus. Some exist by authority of Congress, some without it. Let me mention some of them:

1. The Board Controlling Priority of Freight Shipments.
2. The Raw Materials Board.
3. The War Industries Board.
4. The Food Administration.
5. The Fuel Administration.
6. The Shipping Board.
7. The Aircraft Production Board.
8. The Allies' Purchasing Board.
9. The War Trade Board.
10. The Director General of Railroads, and a number of others, all exercising great functions of war.

Can the President coordinate them? Can he give the time to bring them together and harmonize them in the proper work without any machinery to do it? It is utterly beyond the possibility. These great war bureaus should be focused in some authority that would harmonize them and coordinate them. That is what is proposed in the bill for a war cabinet of three men. At present these bureaus are running independently and sometimes running wild. The nearest approach to a coordination is an occasional conference of one bureau with another or with the President.

Mr. President, yesterday I found in the New Republic an article by William Hard entitled "The Senate speaks," from which I shall undertake to read two paragraphs. It illustrates from Biblical story the real desire that the Military Committee has in reporting these bills. It is the desire to strengthen and hold up the hands of the President. Mr. Hard says:

Mr. President, much is said about "holding up the hands" of the President.

Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses. They were the first recorded holders up of hands. They held up the hands of Moses, but they did not hold them up by saying they were up. They held them up by holding them up. For the hands of Moses were heavy. They were heavy with many labors. And Jethro said to him:

"What is this that thou doest to the people? Why sittest thou thyself alone? Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee; for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it by thyself alone."

And so his hands were heavy. He insisted on being the whole legislative overhead as well as the whole administrative overhead of Israel. He insisted till there came a war. And his hands were so heavy that he let them down. And when he let them down, Amalek prevailed. And doubtless many of the children of Israel stood afar off, helping by applauding. But Aaron and Hur went up to the hill where Moses sat, and they took a stone and put it under him, and stayed up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other, and Amalek was discomfited with the edge of the sword.

Aaron and Hur were not lip-service loyalists and lackeys. They have been traduced. Aaron and Hur were the first historic special war cabinet.

Mr. President, it is not going to do any good for us to say the President can do it alone. We have got to furnish him with the machinery if we want to help him.

I have said a weak attempt at coordination was made by Congress. We created a Council of National Defense, but unfortunately we placed upon it, or authorized the President to place upon it, six overworked Cabinet officers. You can not get good service from overworked men. You can not get plans. You can not get valuable services from men who are buried up to their eyes in work from early morning until late at night. England tried it and failed, and every other country that has tried it has failed.

This body of weary men meets only twice a week in the Council of National Defense, and often there are only three of them there. The others are called hither and yon. The only vital force in the organization of the Council of National Defense is the director, Mr. Gifford. He has rendered a great service, but it has been only an advisory service. Mr. Gifford is merely an advisor. We have brought great men here to Washington—great business men—but merely placed them in advisory positions instead of positions where they would have power to act.

Let me return to the members of the Council of National Defense. When war came two, at least, of their departments were thrown into a feverish state of activity—the War and Navy Departments. They were enormously expanded and enlarged. Their chiefs were overwhelmed with a great burden of increased work. They are at their desks from early morning till late at night. They have no time even to think of anything outside of their immediate pressing problems. To give them outside functions and responsibilities means to overburden them and make certain that the work will not be done. Therefore, when we took a number of these overworked department chiefs and constituted them a Council of National Defense we did a vain thing. To be of any value as a coordinating body the Council of National Defense should be composed of men having no other duties and vested with full power. Being composed of men already overworked, the council has proved to be merely a name, without activity, without energy, and without life. Realizing this fact, an effort was put forth to make it a reality by adding to it an "advisory commission" of men from the business world. This brought to Washington many able men who served on various committees of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. But it added to the complication and confusion. These men found they had in law no power. They found no organization or coordination. One by one they have gradually become discouraged and many have already resigned and retired to private life. Many of those still persisting talk freely of the disorder and lack of system in the war activities of the Government, and all of them believe that we ought to have something the equivalent of a war cabinet.

Look at the situation as it presents itself to-day, nine months after we entered the war, and even before we have fought a battle.

I have already spoken of the supply departments of the Army. Now let us look at some of the activities entirely outside of any of the 10 executive departments. Take the matter of transportation. It is not too much to say that the great transportation system of the United States has broken down. It is a gigantic wreck to-day; even travel has become difficult. Freight shipments are demoralized to such an extent as the country has never known anything of. Anticipating troubles of this sort, Congress authorized the control of shipments, and the granting of priority of shipments became one of the functions of government. How is it exercised?

It is exercised in such a way as to make "confusion worse confounded"; and on some of the roads 80 per cent of the freight has been travelling on priority orders, with no discrimination and no one to select. Every department of Government, apparently, from the smallest quartermaster's clerk up to the highest official, was permitted to blue-tag Government shipments and give them priority regardless of whether there was any hurry for their transportation or not. There was no one to coordinate, no one to differentiate, no one to select, and the great mass of Government shipments was permitted to clog the channels of transportation. Anchors for ships not yet built were rushed to their places of destination months before they could possibly be used. Hundreds of carloads of piles for construction work were rushed across the country and allowed to remain upon the cars for weeks, because the time had not yet come to use them. There was no supreme power, apparently, to limit the enormous and dangerous control of priority shipments, and the whole transportation system of the country was thrown into confusion. There was no one to coordinate priority orders with the needs of the country; no one to differentiate, to select; and the great mass of Government shipments was permitted to clog the channels of transportation, regardless of whether there

was any hurry for those shipments or not. A priority order has become a joke.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, Mr. President, were we not responsible for passing such a broad law, allowing these priority orders?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I suppose we must assume our share of the responsibility; but if there had been a war cabinet, where the director of priority orders would come in contact through the cabinet with the Administrator of Fuel, with the Administrator of Food, with the Shipbuilding Board, with the Aircraft Board, and with the other War Department activities, there would have been some coordination of faculties, and priority shipments would have had some relation to their importance.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, Mr. President, does not the Senator really think that we, in passing the legislation, ought to have put a limitation upon the use of priority orders so as to have made it impossible for this confusion to have arisen?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That would undoubtedly have made matters better.

Take the matter of contracts for production. Obviously, in contracting for production of supplies for Europe, some sort of regard should have been had for the capacity of our ships to take them, yet various bureaus have rushed production in factories to an enormous extent until there are now piled up on the docks of a few great harbors nearly 2,000,000 tons or more of freight awaiting shipment, and every day adds to the mass and makes the confusion more confounded, and the pile grows larger day by day. Some of the men who had been manufacturing these products ought to have been employed in building ships; and they would have been so employed if there had been a war cabinet to coordinate these two great energies. Here again there has been no power to coordinate between production and transportation across the Atlantic. Now, we must begin to curtail production.

Again, in the selection of factories for the manufacture of goods, care should have been exercised not to congest population beyond the housing possibilities, but enormous contracts have been made which required the concentration of tens of thousands of workmen without anyone planning ahead for the housing of the extra men.

Again, it may be said that one of the inevitable results of the war is that manufacturing institutions engaged in peacetime occupations will find a falling off in the demand, and factories will become to some extent idle. That occurs in every country; and where the demand falls off those factories will become unprofitable and may have to close. They should receive Government orders; Government orders should be distributed to them. Instead of supplying work to these factories the tendency has been to mass the work in factories of a few States and congest the labor population, so that to-day there are thousands of factories in the country with facilities for doing Government work, or capable of being transformed so they can do Government work, which have lost a large share of their occupations of peace and are not in receipt of any Government work, so that the lines of idle men are already appearing in those Central and Western States, while there is an enormous shortage of labor in the congested regions. If we had had some power of coordinating the work of various bureaus, this evil would not have resulted. Our industrial establishment is likely to break down. We have had no one to coordinate; no one who was in touch with the Aircraft Board, the Shipping Board, the War Supply Department, or any of the other departments requiring production; no one to coordinate them and see that all of the mass of production was not centered within a few miles.

Take the matter of the Fuel Administration. Congress authorized the control of the fuel of the country, and an attempt has been made to control prices, supply, and distribution, but it has apparently been made without any successful effort to coordinate the work with other functions of the Government. To-day we have a fuel famine in the country, not because we lack productive mines but because they have not been permitted to operate. Lack of knowledge, lack of transportation, and lack of harmony between the Fuel Administration and other functions of the Government are the causes of the breakdown.

I am impersonal in what I say. I am not attributing any part of the failure to the Fuel Administrator, though some would attribute it to him; but I am saying that it is the system which is chiefly at fault—the failure to have any coordination between his bureau and the others.

If there had been some authority which could have brought the Fuel Administration into close contact with the mining and labor interests of the country and with the war industries of the coun-

try, as well as into conference with the Priority of Shipments Board and other branches of the Government, much of the present breakdown could have been prevented. But the Fuel Administration, like the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, the Raw Materials Board, the Priority of Shipments Board, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, and all of the other boards, was running an independent course. Its activities were not focused with the other activities at any point. Its decisions were reached and its orders were made practically as though the others did not exist. It started trouble last summer by fixing prices for coal at such figures as to make impossible the operation of hundreds of small mines. It reached a climax in midwinter by closing arbitrarily for more than a week thousands of industries, throwing millions of laborers and clerks out of work and causing the loss of millions of dollars.

The Aircraft Production Board, straining every nerve to secure aircraft and aircraft materials, already two months behind on its program, found its production interfered with. The allied Governments, purchasing in this country products necessary to the war, found some of their factories embarrassed. The Shipping Board, waiting for materials from certain plants, found their program interfered with. Almost every other department of the Government stood aghast at the revolutionary character of an order that they had no knowledge of until it appeared in the public press. I know it may be said that there was a conference, but, as a matter of fact, the thing which had been discussed at the conference was not the thing which was brought out in Mr. Garfield's order. It is true that following the order constantly increasing lists of exceptions were made so as to remedy in part the evil that had been inflicted and the damage that had been done, but the illustration shows the evils of Government bureaus operating without coordination. It is safe to say if there had been a war cabinet to which this order could have been submitted to the acid test of its effect on the various branches of the Government and industry it never would have been issued in its existing form.

Take the Shipping Board. That was an authority of law created nearly a year and a half ago, in the fall of 1916, months before we got into the war. It has been running as an independent branch of the Government, coordinating with nothing else whatever. For months it was more than a dismal failure; it was a farce and almost a crime. Even since it got into more vigorous operation it has been enormously handicapped and embarrassed because there has been little or no coordination of its energies and operations with the energies and operations of other branches. It has needed materials; it has needed labor; and every effort should have been made to get the materials and get the labor supply in priority over every other activity of Government. It is a matter of common report, however, that enormous delays have occurred in our shipyards because of their failure to receive materials as well as because labor has been diverted in other directions. I have been told on what I deem reliable authority that 1,000 carloads of ship plates made for the Shipping Board, loaded upon cars at the place of manufacture, were lost in the congestion of freight for more than a month while the shipyards waited anxiously for their arrival. Production of war materials for Europe has been rushed to completion in factories by labor which should have been employed in building ships; and, as I have said, 2,000,000 tons of freight rushed to production are piled up now on our docks and can not be transported because of the lack of ships. These things would have been coordinated if we had had a war cabinet, if we had had some one to coordinate, bring together, and focus these functions of government that are now running wild. Now we have the products filling every warehouse, sidetrack, and dock without the ships to carry them.

The present condition of our shipbuilding is nothing less than shocking. The present supply of shipping is worse than alarming. I am afraid to go too deeply into the figures, for one might be charged with giving information of value to the enemy were one to tell the truth about the present supply of shipping. All who are informed as to the present supply of our shipping were thunderstruck at the statements of Secretary Baker before the Military Affairs Committee. His sanguine predictions as to our ability to ship men to Europe and to supply them when there are exaggerations of the wildest sort.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. I am curious to know whether any explanation has occurred to the Senator as to how the Secretary of War was so widely apart from the facts in this connection. Had he

not been informed, or did his sanguine disposition and hopeful nature lead him to predict a result which the facts did not justify? I am quite curious to know what explanation the Senator has of the attitude of the Secretary of War on this vital question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I really am not able to explain and I would not like to attempt to explain the motives which led the Secretary of War to make such a statement. I consider it reckless. I think it a terrible thing to mislead the people when the facts are ascertainable. My own opinion is that the Secretary of War has not been in touch with the Shipping Board; that there has been nothing to coordinate the Shipping Board with the other functions of Government; and that there has not been knowledge in high places of what the actual facts were. That is my idea. I do not think the Secretary of War purposely misled the country. Let any Senator take a pencil and paper and figure the matter out for himself. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes 5 tons of shipping to supply one man in France. I mean by that that the ships must sail regularly, cross rapidly, and be loaded and unloaded promptly. These figures take no account of the transports necessary to take men across the ocean. They contemplate only the supplying of men over there. It makes no allowances for sinkings, no allowances for delays, no allowances for bad loading, all of which have already occurred and are still occurring. It makes no allowances for hospital ships that will be needed.

Now, figure up what total tonnage of shipping in constant and effective operation would be necessary to supply a million men in France, supposing we could get them over there. We find that for supply alone it will require 5,000,000 tons of shipping in constant use. Where is that shipping? When are we going to get 5,000,000 tons of shipping? The figures of our shipping have been presented. They are available in the offices of the Shipping Board. I wish I could hope that we will have 5,000,000 tons of shipping for cargo supply a year from now. I hope it, but there is not a brilliant prospect of having it even a year from now.

These figures—5 tons of shipping per man—contemplate only the supplying of the men. They make no allowance for sinkings, no allowance for delays, no allowance for bad loadings, all of which have already occurred; and I have been informed that under the management of the Quartermaster Department our ships have been running at an efficiency of from only 30 to 60 per cent, due to delays, due to bad loadings, due to mistakes and blunders.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I hate to bother the Senator—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am perfectly willing to be interrupted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator mind giving his authority for that statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That it takes 5 tons of shipping per man?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; that the efficiency has been only 30 per cent. The Senator said he was informed of it, but he did not state by whom.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is the estimate, and I have made it 30 to 60 per cent because it is an estimate. It has been made by men in whose judgment I have a good deal of confidence; not by one man, but by a number of different men. I have endeavored to verify it. I can not vouch for it absolutely. I hope the efficiency is 100 per cent; but if it is 100 per cent it will still take 5,000,000 tons of shipping to supply our soldiers over there.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Still, the information as to the efficiency is such that the Senator does not care to give it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I prefer not to give it. I am even going to avoid putting into the Record the actual supply of shipping. I have got it here. I know what the shipping was on the 30th of November. I know what part of it was passenger vessels and tankers, and I have subtracted them, and what part of it was not and can not be in trans-Atlantic waters, and I have subtracted that. The result is so pitifully small that I agree with some others who believe that we are facing an enormous disappointment when the truth finally becomes known to the War Department. It will not do to have a few hundred thousand men or five hundred thousand men or a million men over there and not be able to supply them. We would be face to face with one of the greatest disasters of the world if such a thing occurred. It would be folly to get into such a disaster, and it is a miserable thing for us to live in a fool's paradise and to think that we can do the impossible.

We all know that the total tonnage of shipping available now to the United States is nothing like enough to supply a million men. We all fear that it will not approximate that amount a year from now, even if we build 3,000,000 tons this year, and there are no sinkings and no losses. Yet the Secre-

tary of War, who is compelled to depend on shipping to get his Army and supplies across the ocean, is so out of touch with the Shipping Board and shipping authorities and shipping information that he makes a statement that is absolutely preposterous. I have no doubt of his sincerity, but his act indicates again the extent to which one department is out of touch with another department with which it ought to be coordinated.

We apparently have no authority to plan out a program. No one is deciding how much shipping we have, how much is available for soldiers, how much is available for supplies, and what the margin of safety must be, and the result is that the Secretary of War himself is grossly misled into making an official statement to Congress so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing. I can not believe that the Secretary intended it as a gigantic bluff to Germany. I can not believe that he intended to deceive the American people. I think he simply revealed the fact that he did not know; that he was out of touch.

Another feature of the ship-construction program is discouraging, and that is the failure of anybody to provide housing facilities for men who are necessary to build the ships. When the plans were made to construct hundreds of ships at high speed at various places along the coast, enormous contracts were let for the purpose and plans made on a vast scale. The Shipping Board in the past seemed to feel that all it had to do was to let the contracts or order the ship construction to Tom, Dick, Harry, anybody. Now, it has awakened to the fact that the plans can not be carried out without the expenditure of millions of dollars in providing housing accommodations for the tens of thousands of men that are to be drawn together at the shipyards. This means more delay. If we had had a war cabinet to coordinate the various functions of government, that cabinet would have had a housing committee at work upon plans for housing ship employees months ago, but without the proper coordination the ship-building program was stunted and checked because nobody has looked out for the housing question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. This very morning I transmitted to the Shipping Board a series of resolutions adopted by the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chamber of Commerce on this very point. We have a navy yard there, and the number of employees has been largely increased, and two contracts have been let for the building of ships in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth—one for wooden ships and one for steel ships. They now find precisely the condition which the Senator has stated—that there is no possibility of taking care of the employees. The chamber of commerce appeals to the Government to provide money and immediately proceed in some way to meet the requirements of the men who must be employed if we are to get any ships built in Portsmouth.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption at that point? I do not want to interrupt the Senator if it disturbs him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not know whether the Senator intends to refer also to a question intimately connected with that of housing, and that is the question of transportation. I know that at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, that immense shipbuilding plant is almost inaccessible to the many thousands of men who have to go there and come back every day; and even up to the present time no actual, definite action has been taken to provide transportation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is very true, Mr. President. We have undertaken at Hog Island to construct a Government plant for shipbuilding—

Mr. PENROSE. And the men can not get there.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. What we need is ships. We need them this year. We will not get a ship out of that great shipyard until 1919—not one. It is the greatest shipyard we are to have, and it will not begin to deliver ships until next year. We contracted for 200 wooden ships along the Atlantic coast last summer. A contract was made with a certain concern that got its lumber from the South. I think the contract was made in July. Along about October or November it was discovered that while they could get all the yellow pine they needed from the South for the upper timbers for those 200 ships they could not get any lumber for the keels, that must be laid first, and the floor timbers. So in November they woke up to the fact that they would have to send to Oregon for the floor timbers and the keels, and only now are those coming across the country, and it will be 60 days before all of those will be delivered.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, why could they not get the timber in the South?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am told that there was none large enough there. I do not know any better reason.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is evidently not true, Mr. President. There is plenty of lumber in the southern pine forests large enough for keels. Everybody knows that who knows anything about the South.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, this is testimony that developed before the Commerce Committee, and I am not very familiar with it; but the fact is that while the contract was made last June or July it was not until November that they woke up to the fact that they had to send to Oregon for the lumber for the keels that must be first laid; and the yards are piled high now with lumber that can not be used because it is only for the upper part of the vessels.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator give me the name of the company that has made that contract?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator from Mississippi that I am not able to do that. It is just a detail that I have mentioned here incidentally.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I suppose I could get it from the records.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think it will come out before the Senator's committee. It has already come out there, I think.

Mr. President, the confusion in governmental affairs here is pathetic. It is sickening. I remember that when I was a young man I went to Hampton Court, near London—that great estate which Cardinal Wolsey, I think, finally was compelled to give Henry VIII. One of the interesting features of Hampton Court is a wonderful maze, constructed of some English evergreen growing higher than a man's head. People enter that maze with the idea of finding their way out, and other people stand upon platforms to watch them in their struggles to get out of the place they go into so merrily. They go around and around, and they look through the verdant walls, and they see other people going around, and in a little while there are hundreds of people going through there, and none of them is able to get out without a guide.

It is very much that way here at Washington. People have come to Washington, bright and fresh and hopeful and patriotic, with the idea of rendering some service. They have come to their Senator or their Representative; he has taken them to one department after another, and sometimes after weeks of footsore and patient labor they have discovered that they absolutely need a guide to get out, because of the confusion worse confounded in our governmental organization.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator, of course, will realize that those conditions, which are unhappily true in every department, are not the result of the war. They have been in existence for more than two generations, and of course they are constantly becoming more complicated.

The Senator doubtless recalls that during the administration of President Taft a very efficient commission was appointed to look into that situation, and to recommend to Congress certain legislation doing away with it. They made an exhaustive report, with recommendations, which, of course, was designed to outline, and I think did outline, some appropriate legislation. The report, if my memory serves me correctly, was filed with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, where it was pigeonholed, and never has been heard of since. Does not the Senator think that the Congress of the United States is in a very large degree to blame for that situation?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Possibly; but, Mr. President, I am impressed by the need of a business organization. What we need in the Government at Washington at the present time is a business organization for carrying on these great affairs, and we will not get efficiency until we get it.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. I have heard nearly all the speech of the Senator—all except for a few moments, when I was called out. I have listened to it with great interest. As to the particular matter adverted to in the colloquy between the Senators from Nebraska and Colorado, I desire to say that for some reason or other I have not been subjected to the confusion and inconvenience referred to in trying to reach the proper men in the departments.

Now, Mr. President, I think I have an average number of constituents who come to see me, desiring to communicate with this department or that one about the same kind of things that other Senators have to deal with; and I have had very little difficulty, practically none, in finding the officer who could be directly communicated with. That has been my experience.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I congratulate the Senator; and, having discovered that there is one Senator here who knows the ins and outs of the Government, I shall apply to him in the future when I find myself confused.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will do so, and will notify me that he desires to see some particular officer of the Government about any particular thing, while I have no means, so far as I am advised, nor right to any means, so far as I am advised, of obtaining the information desired, if the Senator can not find it and will advise with me I will undertake to tell him whom to see.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, would the Senator mind my asking him a very simple question, almost an idiotic one?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Not at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I notice that the bill for which the Senator is vouching mentions, I think, "three distinguished men" of "demonstrated ability" who are to form a war council. Will the Senator please tell me by whom they are to be distinguished, and before whom they are to demonstrate their ability? And then, after he is through with that, will he please tell me what three men he would pick out, or dare pick out, now?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is very well known that the President of the United States will have the authority to select the three distinguished men of demonstrated executive ability.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President of the United States has already selected a Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War and a Secretary of State who, in his opinion, are three distinguished gentlemen of demonstrated ability. What I am trying to get at is this: You are talking about the need of business ability in connection with this war. I venture to say right now you can not name three men that you would dare offer to take the place.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not undertake to do it anyhow. I never expect to be elected President of the United States, and until I am I certainly would not undertake to do it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am talking about the three men you would recommend the President to appoint. You can not name them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not name them. I shall not make the effort.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You can not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am here for the purpose of demonstrating that we will not have coordination of our forces and a bringing together of these various departments and bureaus until we have a coordinating body. I am here to say that the President does not and can not, on account of the limitations of the human system, coordinate them. I am here to say that it is folly to think that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any other Government officer can perform coordinating functions when he is up to his eyes from early morning until late at night in the details of his own department, and it is because he can not do it—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska another question. If it be impossible for the President of the United States to select a fit man for the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War and vest him with authority to carry on this war, then how is it possible for the same man being still President of the United States to select three distinguished gentlemen of demonstrated ability? And one more question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let me answer that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator please inform me how he can add to the strength of a chain by putting one more link in it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The trouble is the chain lacks the link now; it is not together. I want to bring the chain together. You have got to have a link to bring the chain together. You have not only two pieces of chain, but you have a dozen pieces of chain. Now, bring them together. It is not a question of strength, but of unity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And a chain is only so strong as the weakest link in it. The trouble is I do not want to add another link to the chain. He is not proposing to take off any links.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am proposing that these 8 or 10 separate and independent departments of the Government that each of which is now running on a single track without any coordination shall be brought up into one station, where they will be united, where they will be focussed, where they will come in contact with each other, and where somebody having authority will say to the Fuel Administrator and to the Food Administrator and to the Shipping Board and all the other boards and bureaus, "Let us see your plans; we want to compare them and coordinate them and work together."

Mr. WILLIAMS. One more question and I will let the Senator from Nebraska alone. You say you want somebody who

shall be able to do this thing, vested with authority to do it, and that somebody is to be the President of the United States, who is already very fully vested with authority.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; the Senator misunderstands me. The President appoints the men and the men do the coordinating.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the President can now appoint the men, and the men now do the coordinating.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He can not. They can not have any power unless it is given by Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President has already appointed those same men as Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Treasury, and these three men are already trying to coordinate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. They are not. They can not. It is impossible. They are occupied.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How can anybody else named by the President do what these three can not do, and how could the President have any ability superior to that which he now has if we pass the bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator, I hope, will now desist from him questioning and let me cover my ground. I am not criticizing the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or any other Secretary. I have endeavored to avoid personal criticism. I am excusing them. I am saying that the system is such that even if the Secretary of War runs the War Department in a good way and the Secretary of the Navy runs his department as well as he knows how and the Food Administrator runs his as well as he knows how, and the Fuel Administrator as well as he knows how, if they have separate plans they are in the predicament of the five brothers who built a house. There is an old story of an uncle with much money, who called in his five nephews and said, "Boys, here is a great amount of money. I want you to build a house. Buy all the materials that you please. Each of you build a part of the house." They arranged among themselves that one should build one side, one should build the other, one should build one end, and another the other end, and the fifth one was to build the top. They were good workers; they were able men; they knew how to build. One built his end high and short, while the other built his end low and long. One built a long side that was low and the other built a short side that was high. The fifth boy built the roof. After they got the portions together they would not work. There had been no architect, there had been nobody to plan; each one had done his own part, but there was nobody to give the master plan, and it was not a house at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will allow me—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, I am presenting the consideration that a poor architect would have been better than none; that even a poor adviser and coordinator would have been better than none. That is the predicament we are in to-day. The various bureaus are running each independently, and they are not being coordinated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But you say that this aulic council which you propose to organize will be the somebody to do the coordination. The President of the United States will be—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It will be the three men under the President. He has no time to do it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the President will appoint them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He will appoint them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the source of authority after all is with the President.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Absolutely.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Absolutely?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Absolutely.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the President has not enough brains now, how can you give him brains by an act of Congress?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The President has brains.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I rather had the idea the way the Senator was talking that he thought he did not have.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If the President of the United States had the brain of Omniscience and the genius of perfection he could not do all these things. He could not run the great foreign affairs of the United States; he could not be his own prime minister; he could not be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; he could not dictate the legislation of the country; he could not do everything. Human limitations make it impossible. He has got to operate through others. He runs the War Department through the Secretary of War; he runs the Navy Department through the Secretary of the Navy; and he runs the various bureaus through the head of the bureau. He ought to coordinate them also through three men chosen for the purpose. He can not do it personally.

Mr. President, another evidence of the failure to make the departments work together and to coordinate their efforts may be seen in the food situation. While in and near New York they

have nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up and waiting for ships, we had down in New Orleans last week 250,000 tons of shipping, with only 83,000 tons of food and feed with which to load them. In one place there was freight waiting for ships, in another place ships waiting for freight; so the shipping has to lie idle and wait for food and feed to arrive. Out West at the present time we have hundreds of millions of bushels of corn that can not be moved from the farms for lack of cars.

The actual corn shipments in the last two months have been only 50 per cent of what they were a year ago. With the vast corn supply actually wasting and spoiling on western farms we have dairymen and other owners of cattle and live stock in the East actually feeding wheat to their live stock because the market is bare of corn. In January we shipped to Europe only one-fifth as much corn as we should have shipped and as we promised to ship. Yet that corn is available in the West in quantities never before known. Where is the power in the Government to equalize the priority orders and shipping privileges so that the shipping of food and fuel will be planned months in advance and carried out in accordance with the plans? It does not exist, and it will not exist until we have a war cabinet.

Secretary Baker says we have plans. I am sorry I can not agree with him. If there has been one thing more conspicuous by its absence than any other in the operation of the various departments and bureaus at Washington since we went into this war, it has been planning for the future. I do not deny that the various departments and bureaus have planned as far as they could for what they immediately had to do, but who has prepared a master plan which will harmonize and coordinate the other plans? Nobody. There was nobody who could do it. The President could not.

The President, in the daily press, is quoted as objecting to any change in the law on the ground that he alone has the responsibility for the conduct of this war. Mr. President, I would not be surprised if the President should object to this legislation. He belongs to a school of political philosophers who believe that all legislation should originate in the Executive. He believes that the initiative should not be taken in the legislative body, that it should all come from the Chief Executive. There are some advantages in that idea; I recognize them. It makes order; it makes leadership; it makes system.

But, Mr. President, shall the Congress of the United States abdicate its powers, abdicate its duties? Look at the countries across the sea; democracies, in a way, like ours. Does the Parliament abdicate its duty in Great Britain? When Parliament feels that things are not going satisfactorily it upsets the cabinet. The representatives of the people indicate from time to time what they want done. In France it is the same. There have been four or five changes of the French ministry since this war started, and at last they have got an efficiency both in France and Great Britain that they never had before. Shall the Congress of the United States not even have the power to change the machinery through which things are done by enacting a law?

The President has given his reason, as far as I know, only in the press, and as it has been given by the press it is that he alone has responsibility for the conduct of the war. He means exclusive responsibility, apparently. The mere statement presents an absurdity. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up in and around New York. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the breakdown of railroad transportation. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the muddle and jumble of priority of shipments. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the shortcomings of the Ordnance and the Quartermaster Departments. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the suffering unnecessarily of sick in the cantonments of the country. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the delay in the construction of a powder factory, so that it is only to be built nine months after the war broke out, although its necessity was known last summer. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for this and other shortcomings, because, as I have said, nothing but the genius of perfection and the power of omniscience would make it possible for a man to be responsible for these things, and then he would be more than a man. He can not at one time design and conduct our difficult and delicate foreign policy and perform the duties of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy or organize and design all the legislation for Congress to pass, dictate all the industrial, financial, and political activities of the country, and look after the expenditure of \$250,000,000 a week. It is out of the question and out of reason.

The President has announced his opposition to both these bills. He does not want the committee to report the cabinet bill,

we hear, and if the press reports are true he objects even to the discussion of this legislation in Congress, it is said. I am not surprised at that attitude, because I know the school to which he belongs, and I think it is very unfortunate. In the main, I have been one of those who have followed the President. It is only on very rare occasions that I have made an exception, and at all times I have had the highest admiration for him. On great occasions he rises to the supreme height of greatness. There are perhaps two great men in the world to-day—one is Lloyd George and the other is Woodrow Wilson. But the President can not do these things; it is beyond human power. He needs help, he needs machinery, and it is our duty to give it.

This is one of those cases in which I believe it my conscientious duty to bring this measure before the Senate in this way. I believe it should come before the country in this way, and I am confident that the intelligent public opinion of the United States will approve of this thing which Great Britain found necessary and which we shall find necessary to bring order out of chaos, to bring efficiency to our great business of war.

I agree with the chairman of the committee, Senator CHAMBERLAIN, that the President does not know the real situation. He can not give two months to an investigation, as we have done. He is like a king surrounded by a court. He hears practically only one side. The people who complain do not reach the President nor even the members of his Cabinet. They write to their Senators or Representatives. We must listen. We should investigate; we should remedy. It is we who have the responsibility. We declared the war; we levied the taxes; we authorized the sale of billions of dollars in bonds, for which we mortgaged the future. We created the present machinery of government. We alone can change it.

The French Parliament and the British Parliament do not shirk their responsibilities. They go much further than we do or than we could go. When dissatisfied with conditions of the war, those parliaments go so far as to upset the administration by an adverse vote and thus bring about a change in cabinets. That can not be done in this country, but we can change the machinery when we find it wrong. Since this war began four such complete changes at least have occurred in France and one in Great Britain, to say nothing of some minor changes. Shall the Congress of the United States not even be permitted to mend defective machinery? Can one of these great committees of Congress not be permitted to report its conclusions on a pending bill? Shall the Senate be prevented from discussing bills duly reported and widely demanded by public opinion? I can not believe that our duty to the people would be performed by such a weak abdication of responsibility. To use a slang phrase, it is "up to us."

We appropriated billions of dollars, and we find much of that money used to make 2,000,000 tons of munitions of war piled up on the docks because we lack the ships to send it to Europe, while the pile grows larger day by day. We know this is due to a failure to coordinate production and transportation. We say the answer is a war cabinet.

We drafted a great army of men from the people and provided abundant money for their clothing, arms, and equipment, but we find that while they have 20 pairs of shoes apiece, tens of thousands have suffered for lack of clothing and tens of thousands have had to drill with wooden guns. We say the answer is a director of munitions. We supposed the various agencies of government created by law to carry on the war would all work to a single plan in harmony and accord. We find there has apparently been no one to plan ahead, no one to bring unity of action, no one to coordinate the many different functions of government, and we say the supreme need of the hour to win the war is a war cabinet of three men to do these things.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of attention and respect to the speech just made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. Jeremiah and his lamentations are not in it with the Senator from Nebraska. He begins away back yonder and tells us that we have no ships. He tells us that we have not this nor that nor the other thing that we need and that every one of us knows we need. He has drawn an indictment against the executive departments of the Federal Government that is very strong. During the course of his remarks he said that he might be accused of giving information useful to the enemy if he disclosed all that he knew. He has disclosed about all he did know, and he gave information very useful to the enemy.

Mr. President, the human memory is a treacherous and a foolish thing. It leads a man whither it will. Mine leads me right now back to a day in this Senate when men were standing here wanting to stop the shipment of munitions and food to Great Britain and to the allies. They proposed measures then almost as foolish as this aulic council now suggested. Of course, if we had stopped the munitions and food from going to Great

Britain, Great Britain would merely have said, "Very well; find your own ships. You have none. We will take ours out of the North Atlantic trade. If you can not send us munitions and can not send us food, there is nothing else that we want from you." My memory goes back almost irresistibly to that day.

That was the German game then. The German game now is muckraking this administration. If the Senator from Nebraska is right in what he has said, we are whipped already; we are out of this war game right now, because he has drawn and attempted to prove an indictment against the Executive authority of the United States Government that shows not only inefficiency but it proves stupidity. He comes here with a measure to invest the President with more power in order to prove that the President can become efficient with more power when he has been inefficient, in his opinion, with less power.

Mr. President, these aulic council propositions have been tried from time to time everywhere. Even the Austrian Empire, I will inform the Senator from Nebraska, has had sense enough to do away with the aulic war council. Napoleon Bonaparte forced that.

The Senator might go back a little further in history and find that the senate of Carthage came very near ruining Hannibal's war plans. The Senator could go back a little in our history and find out that the Continental Congress came very near ruining George Washington with its committees upon the conduct of the war.

If the Senator will he can find that it was the typical committees of Congress that came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the Civil War. He can go below Mason and Dixon's line and find that the Confederate congress came very near ruining Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis while they were carrying on war.

If there is anything that any man ought to know who has any sense at all it is that Congress or a committee can not carry on a war and can not furnish the brains to anybody else to carry it on. Here is this stupid bill, a stupid thing demanding "three distinguished men of demonstrated ability" to be appointed by the President of the United States to carry on the war, a so-called war cabinet. "Distinguished" by whom? Ability "demonstrated" before whom? After you are through with it all, as the Senator just confessed in answer to a question, it all goes back to the President of the United States and the President has got to "distinguish" them and their ability has got to be "demonstrated" before the President, and here is the President already not only armed with the duty but charged with the responsibility of distinguishing men and of recognizing demonstrated ability. If the President is a fool, how are you going to give him brains by an act of Congress? If the President of the United States is not a fool, what is the need of your legislation?

The Senator quoted from somebody back in the Bible. I have forgotten just how it did go. "Thou art not able to hold up thy hands by thyself alone," and "they stayed his hands one on one side and the other on the other."

I suppose the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] is going to stay them up on one side and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] or the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], probably, stay them up on the other side. [Laughter.] Great God, Senators, if the President of the United States has not brains enough to perform the functions of his great office, he can not be lent brains by this "staying up of hands."

My memory goes back treacherously to the time when men were standing upon this floor wanting an embargo on all American commerce with Europe, but I need not dwell upon it; the balance of you know about it. Now, the Senator from Nebraska has made his argument; he has drawn an indictment, and a powerful indictment, too, against some inefficiency that all of us know and that all of us recognize. I will tell you the trouble with the Senator from Nebraska and the trouble with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], both of whom I love very well—especially one of them. I will tell you the trouble with you: You have been engaged as chairman and members of an investigating committee for four or five weeks, and the business of an investigating committee is to look at specks. Everything that is called to its attention is a speck. It becomes speck obsessed. After you got through with the investigation you came out, and you drew a circle with chalk on the blackboard, and you filled it plumb full of specks, and you wrote on it, "This is the sun." It is no more the sun than my sole is my foot. [Laughter.]

The American people have faced this situation with magnificent efficiency and I am tired of hearing them muckraked. No people at any time in the whole history of the world turned around from a complete peace establishment, devoted to peace and pacifism as a passion, with the apostle of democracy at the

head of the procession, Thomas Jefferson himself, and within nine months converted themselves so nearly completely into a war machine. My boys are there and your boys are there, my sons-in-law are there and yours are there. I deny the right of any man to draw this indictment against the American people or against the American people's Executive's control.

The Senator from Oregon tells me, and the Senator from Nebraska tells me, that the trouble with the President and the Secretary of War is that "they do not know"; that they "can not find out"; that it is "impossible for them to know." Well, will you, in God's name, then tell me how it is possible for the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oregon to know—how they are going to find out? They are not the superiors of the President and his Secretary in native ability or brains or information.

Why should we have had all this thing? Why should it all have come here? Was not everybody trying to do his level best? The Senator from Oregon told us the other day in his speech that the efforts of the Secretary of War had been "commendable"; the Senator from Nebraska pays a high tribute to him to-day; and they both pay a high tribute to the President of the United States. Has not each one of us, here as a Senator, there as the Secretary of War, over there as the President, over yonder as the Secretary of the Navy, out there as the Secretary of the Treasury, been trying to do his level best?

This is a remarkable thing: Unlike the War between the States; unlike the Mexican War; unlike the Spanish-American War, not one charge of moral crookedness has been made against any man. In the Civil War there were plenty of such charges made and sustained; in the Spanish-American War there were plenty of them made and sustained; in the Mexican War there were plenty of them made and sustained; in the War of the Revolution there were plenty of them made and sustained.

Here stand 100,000,000 people ready to fight Germany by themselves, if necessary, and they can whip her by themselves. Nobody knows but that the Germans may go over the line between the British and the French to-morrow; and France may be put out of the war. If she is, then Italy will be put out. Roumania is already out; Russia is already out. Then we two English-speaking peoples can whip Germany by ourselves, and will have it to do. It may take us a long time to do it, but we will do it. We have got the blood; we feel "the mettle of our pastures"; we have the boys, and even those of us who would be a Government liability instead of a Government asset, still have the spirit.

What is the use of standing here and muckraking this administration? It is charged that we have ordered too many shoes. My God, if we have, we can sell them later on. [Laughter.] They will go at a very good price. It is also said that we sent some munitions abroad and had to bring them back. Did we? I do not know whether we did or not. The Senator from Nebraska declined to give his authority for the statement, and I doubt it. I mean I doubt the truthfulness of his informant; not his truthfulness, of course. But suppose we did. Here is your circle on the blackboard with specks all around in it. Under it is written, signed by the Senator from Nebraska, "This is the sun."

You know it all reminds me a little of a fellow who once went to see a statue, and he said, "It is a magnificent statue; the head is divine; the breast is superb; the legs, the legs of an athlete; the arms, the arms of an athlete; but there is a little defect on the right heel;" and he went out and wrote 346 pages on the defects in the right heel of that statue. [Laughter.]

What is the use in it? What is the sense of it? Can we not help one another win this war? The Senator says he might be accused of giving information useful to the enemy. Great God, I suppose so. He might be accused of it. The information would not be useful to anybody except the enemy. I doubt if it would be useful to the enemy, but certainly it would not be useful to anybody else. Are we not all trying to do our very best? Is there a Republican on the other side of the Chamber who is not behind the American people in this war, except a few fool pacifists that have pretty nearly passed out of political existence? [Laughter.] Do we not know the task before us? Do we not know we have got to win? Does not the Senator from Michigan know it, and does not the Senator from Wyoming know it, as well as I, from Mississippi? Do we not know we have got to win, and that the only way in God's world to win is to support the men who happen to be in authority? I do not care who put them there.

Oh, this idle talk about passing a bill for a war cabinet "in order to strengthen the arms of the President," to "hold up his hands"! I should think when it came to the question of somebody strengthening my arms or holding up my hands, I

would be the best judge; and I imagine the President is the best judge of whether he wants that sort of strengthening or not. You know that is not the intention of it, as well as I do; you know it is a usurpation by the legislative of executive authority; and, if you are lawyers, you know that it is absolutely unconstitutional.

Do you know what I would do if I were President of the United States and you dared pass that war cabinet bill on me? I would veto it first; and then if you passed it by a two-thirds majority, I would utterly refuse to obey it, upon the ground that the Constitution invested certain duties and liabilities in me, and that I could not forsake them.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does not the Senator think that, if the President did what the Senator suggests, he would come pretty nearly making himself liable to impeachment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not unless two-thirds of a brute force impeached me, and in violation of the Constitution; no. There might be a two-thirds majority to impeach me in violation of the Constitution, as they tried to impeach Andrew Johnson under similar circumstances when he refused to obey the tenure of office bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. And they came very near doing it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They came very near doing it, yes; and there is no page of American history more shameful and more discreditable—"shameful," did I say?"—"shameless"—than the page of American history that records the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson for sustaining his powers as the Executive under the Constitution against the usurpation of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to say that is the Senator's opinion, but other men honestly differ from the Senator in that conclusion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be. I do not doubt that there are men everywhere who honestly differ with pretty nearly every proposition one can state.

Mr. President, I heard a Senator here the other day on the floor of the Senate complaining because they did not have any plan of campaign for the war here in Washington—when the war is being fought in Belgium and in France. Did you ever hear anything as stupid as that since the day you were born—quarreling with an administration in America, 3,000 miles from the field of battle, about not having a war plan? That is worse than the old Aulic Council of Austria that could not make itself heard even from Vienna to Campo-Formio. How do you expect a lot of men here, gathered together accidentally, colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, to draw a war plan to fight a war in Europe? Either Pershing will fight the war or Pershing ought to be put out of commission; and, in my opinion, Pershing can fight that war; and, in my opinion, if Pershing and Bliss put together can not fight it we have plenty of other men who can; but of all things in the world I know that the Congress of the United States can not give either one of them one particle of useful information or suggestion. With all due respect to the intelligence of distinguished Senators, Members of this august body, of which I am one, I do not think a single one of them could give Pershing an idea that Pershing would care to entertain for three seconds, or could give Bliss one. Yet the Senator said, "We have been nine months at war, and we have no plan of war, no plan of campaign." Why, Robert E. Lee carried his plan in his head, so did Stonewall Jackson, so did Napoleon Bonaparte, so did the Duke of Wellington, so did the Duke of Marlborough, so did Prince Eugene, so did Julius Caesar, so did Hannibal. Do you suppose that Pershing or Bliss would regard any hints from me or from you about it? What do you know about it? You know less than I do, and I know nothing. [Laughter.]

Then Senators complain and say they have been down to the departments, and "their constituents did not know where to go"; that one man would send their constituents to another man, and the other man would send them to a third man, and the third man might send them to a fourth man. Who are your constituents and what did they want—Army contracts? If so, it is a pretty lucky thing that it was rather hard to find the proper fellow to deal with, and that several fellows had to pass on it before they could get dealt with at all. I have not had any trouble. I am like the Senator from Missouri. I suppose I have got about as much senatorial business as the average Senator, but I have never found any trouble, because I always address the man in charge, and he sends the communication to the proper official. I do not go down with constituents, and I will not do it. I do not go to the departments with constituents

hunting one official and then hunting another, and when men come to me with useful ideas I communicate their ideas to the proper official.

The Senator says that even in peace times the President is oppressed with work. Of course he is, and therefore in war times you want to vest him with the duty of selecting "three distinguished men of demonstrated ability," as if he did not have work enough to do already. Why, Senators, if there is anything that is foolish, it is the idea of trying to rebuild in America in the twentieth century the old obsolete aulic council, which had to map out campaigns for war, plans for war, at Vienna and send them out to all the Austrian junkers while they were fighting the freemen of France. Go back to the stupid days of the Confederate Congress when it wanted to interfere with Robert E. Lee, and when Robert E. Lee, in a moment of his highest chivalry and courage, sent his resignation to Jefferson Davis and said when he came back from Gettysburg: "The test of merit in my profession is success. I have failed." And Jefferson Davis said: "If you are not a soldier, Gen. Lee, the South has none. Your resignation will not even be considered."

Why, I heard a Senator complaining the other day about Gen. Crozier. Crozier has been kicked upstairs. What more do you want? Do you want to humiliate the man? If you can get rid of him and get somebody in his place, that is all you want, is it not?

Then you have been complaining about the Quartermaster General. By the way, he seems to have come out on top, as near as I can judge; he seems to have known more about it than his critics did.

Mr. President, I did not come into the Senate this morning with any idea of making a speech. I have just returned from the funeral of one of the dearest friends I have ever had in my life, and I thought this morning about him while the discussion was proceeding. He was as loyal and true to the United States Government as a man could be. A Welshman by blood, an Irishman by birth, and a loyal, true American citizen, he was one of the first men to exceed in insight into this trouble. I remember four or five days after war was declared in Europe I introduced a bill to enable the United States to buy and build ships, because I knew we would have to have them. I did not get any votes for it; I could not even get the Foreign Relations Committee to call a meeting to consider it. Later it took the administration four or five or six weeks to discover the necessity of it, and yet here is the Senator from Nebraska this morning, to quote his own language, saying, "We have no ships." Why? Is it the fault of the President, the fault of the Shipping Board, or the fault of any of the executive departments? It is your fault, and the fault of every one of you. I introduced that bill within four or five days after war was declared in Europe, after Belgium was invaded, and every man, it seemed to me, with a particle of common sense ought to have known that was the first thing we had to do—to get ships to carry our products to Europe; and whether we were to remain neutral or whether we were to enter the war made no difference; but here stands a Member of the Congress of the United States to-day complaining that we have no ships. Whose fault is that? It is yours; it is not the fault of the Executive.

Mr. President, why can we not drop this? Why can we not just quit this thing of looking at specks on the sun, and nothing else, and writing pages about the heel of Achilles, when the balance of Achilles is all right? Why can we not go ahead and uphold the arms of the President in the way the President wants them upheld? He is the best judge. Who doubts his patriotism? Who doubts his honesty? Who doubts his loyalty? Who doubts his courage? Who doubts his gentleness under it all—a gentleman with the strength of a man and the gentleness of a woman? What do Senators hope to attain by this agitation? They do not expect the bill to pass. I doubt if any of you expect it to pass. You know the President is going to veto it if it should pass. I can understand why I, as a Democrat, in ordinary peace times might want to put a Republican President in a hole, and I can understand how a Republican in ordinary peace times might want to put a Democratic President in a hole, but I do not understand why any Democrat wants to put a Democratic President in a hole during a war. You know the bill is never going upon the statute books as a law, as well as you know your name. Then why are you agitating for it? Just to show where you stand? Well, you might send a private telegram to the Kaiser, telling him, if you wanted to, or you might tell anybody outside. What is the object of it? What is the intent? What is the desire of the heart that makes the mouth speak? Do you just want to see if you can get a popular sentiment behind the thing and have the President

veto it, so as to make him temporarily unpopular? I dare say you would not confess that that was your motive; and yet, if that be not your motive, what is your motive? What do you expect to attain by it—not a law upon the statute books, for the President has already told you, as I would have told you in his place, that he does not propose to have Congress usurp executive functions, and that so long as he is the President of the United States and vested by the Constitution of the United States with certain duties and responsibilities, he is going to exercise the one and perform the other.

Suppose we just quit all this now, or quit it after to-day's session, and just unite with one idea, and that is, to wage war in order that we may put an end to war as a constantly contemplated national purpose, whether in Prussia or anywhere else; that we shall resort to a universal compulsory military service temporarily in America, in order that we may put an end to the hellish system all over the world for all time to come; that we shall wage war in order to have a just, enduring, and lasting peace; and that we shall wage it as Americans, not as Democrats or Republicans, not as northerners or as southerners, but let my boy go with the boy of the man from Massachusetts, side by side, and fight for liberty and a chance for liberty to have a place under the sun against Prussian militarism, autocracy, tyranny, cruelty, rape, murder, and rapine.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, with some hesitancy, because of the character the debate has assumed, I rise to speak to the bill under discussion.

I think we shall gain little by challenging either the motives of Senators who propose this legislation or the motives of those who oppose it. It is getting to be too much the habit for men to clinch an argument, or to supply the lack of argument, by a polite insinuation that their opponent is a friend of the Kaiser. That is one of the things that ought to be stopped in this Chamber. I hope it finally stopped when the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] stopped speaking.

I am opposed to the position taken by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]; yet I know that in this Senate Chamber and in the country there is not a more sincere patriot. There are but few, if any, more thoughtful, painstaking, or laborious men in all the country than GILBERT HITCHCOCK. I know that his motives in presenting this bill are of the highest. I know that the motives of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], in conducting the investigation by the Military Affairs Committee, have been those of a patriot, of a lover of country and of universal liberty. I have no patience with the policy of impugning the motives of all men who, seeing faults, seek to correct those faults. Neither have I patience with those who describe the conditions that have been disclosed by these investigations as "mere flyspecks on the firmament," or as "slight defects in the heel of a perfect statue."

Mr. President, if 7,000 men in the cold winter are compelled to leave their homes and are not furnished with sufficient clothing, that is not a flyspeck. That is a serious matter.

If soldiers are permitted to die in hospitals because of a want of proper medical attention, that is not "a speck." That is a tragedy, all the sadder because it befell those who were willing to yield bodies and lives in the service of country.

If cannon that might have been obtained have not been provided, that is not "a speck." It may mean the loss of a battle and the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives.

If ships have not been bunkered with coal, although the coal was available, that is not "a speck." That is a grievous wrong, for ships are vital to the winning of this war. Whoever so grossly blundered committed that character of offense which Napoleon characterized as "worse than a crime." It may well be questioned whether such a blunderer should further hold authority.

So I might at great length catalogue and comment upon the many failures and mistakes developed by the investigations, but those I have cited will suffice. I utterly decline to accord with the view that they or any of them are "mere trifles," "mere specks," bits of thistledown to be blown away by a breath of satire. They can not be obliterated by a sneer. They are matters of serious, of grave, of almost tragic importance. They should be so met, so considered, and such action as Congress should take ought to be fearlessly taken.

But, Mr. President, disappointing as these conditions are, we must in all fairness along with them take into account the great things that have been achieved. My distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and my friend, the chairman of the committee [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], are as willing to do that as is the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. They, however, maintain that the highest patriotism requires the searching out of defects and in applying proper remedies. For

this I commend them, but at the same time I think they might have been a little more generous in giving credit for that which has been accomplished.

Mr. President, it must be borne in mind that we were plunged into this war without preparation. It should not be forgotten that every man in this body believed, as did the President of the United States, that we would escape being drawn into the conflict.

In this state of almost total unpreparedness we were thrown into the war. We needed ships. The Senator from Mississippi did not discover that fact. Shortly after the first shot of the European war was fired a bill for the purchase of ships was brought forward and was debated for weeks. It was defeated by the almost solid vote of the other side of the Chamber, aided by some Senators of this side. Yet I do not severely criticize my brothers on the other side of the Chamber. They could not look ahead and see the conditions that now confront us. They did not see them. If they had, they would have voted for the bill.

Mr. President, it has been said upon this floor that the military machine has broken down. If the statement had been that the military machine had failed in some respects, but that in the main it had been successful, it would have been more nearly correct. You can not justly say that a machine that put 1,500,000 men into the field in eight months' time is a complete failure. You can not say that a machine that has carried some hundreds of thousands of men across the ocean without the loss of a single life is a total failure. You can not say that a machine that is now producing a fleet of airplanes that will soon obscure the sun above the great cities of Germany has "broken down." You can not, in justice, assert that a machine that has laid the keels of ships which will within 12 months represent a greater tonnage than has been produced in a similar period of time by all the nations of the earth has "ceased to function."

And yet, while we may point to these and other illustrious and splendid examples, it does not follow that we should not call attention to defects and to mistakes wherever they exist. So long as the criticisms are made for the purpose of helping, the critic should be applauded. The man who discovers and calls attention to a serious oversight or wrong policy in order that correction may result is engaged in a more patriotic work than the individual who seeks to hide them beneath a camouflage of adjectives. An honest critic is of more value than a hundred incense burners.

This war can not be won upon paper. It can not be won with speeches. It can not be gained by laudation. Fine phrases will not take the place of cannon. On the battle front you can not supply the lack of rifles by assertions that they exist. This war must be fought with men and with metal. The men and metal must be put upon the field. Every man who succeeds in pointing out, every committee that succeeds in demonstrating, that there is a rotten spot anywhere in our preparations is doing a good work and should be commended for that work.

Now, Mr. President, I come very briefly to a consideration of these two bills.

It will be observed that they both distinctly and absolutely relate to the prosecution of the war in the sense that they deal with the very movements of the Army and Navy. They are not like the fuel or the food regulations, which have to do with the domestic concerns of the civil population. These bills relate to the carrying on by our armed forces of the conflict between the United States and Germany. Therefore, in my judgment, they come within the control of that provision of the Constitution which provides that the President of the United States shall be the Commander in Chief of the Army and of the Navy.

I think there is a very clear line of distinction between the passage by Congress of a bill which deals with the furnishing of supplies, with the furnishing of moneys, with the creation of the machinery that ultimately results in making the Army and the Navy, or in supplying the Army and Navy, and another class of legislation that attempts to control the actions of the Army and the Navy after they have been created and a state of war exists. When we come to the latter class, I believe the President is, as the Constitution says, "the Commander in Chief," with all that term implies. He has the right therefore to say where the Army shall go, and where the Navy shall go, and how and when and where they shall fight. In a word, the Constitution has placed upon the President the duty and has granted him the power "to formulate the plans" for the war and "to direct and procure their execution."

With that preliminary statement, let me call attention to what is known as the war-cabinet bill.

SEC. 2. That said war cabinet—

Now, notice the language—  
shall have jurisdiction and authority as follows—

Jurisdiction and authority—

(a) To consider, devise, and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to direct and procure the execution of the same.

Let me scan that, to make it plainer:

Said war cabinet shall have jurisdiction \* \* \* to \* \* \* formulate plans \* \* \* for the \* \* \* prosecution of the existing war, and \* \* \* to direct \* \* \* the execution of the same.

Mr. President, if you can put that power in a war cabinet, and if the war cabinet exercises that power, what is there left to the President? Instead of being the Commander in Chief of the Army, with the power to make plans for the movements of the Army, the plans are, according to this bill, to be made by a war council. Instead of being the Commander in Chief, with the power and the authority to execute the plans he has made for the movements of the Army, he finds that power has been by this bill taken from him and reposed in a cabinet unknown to the Constitution.

If we were to pass the bill in its present form, would not the war cabinet, that possessed the power "to make the plans for the war," "to prosecute the war," and "to direct the execution of the plans for the prosecution of the war," be in fact the commander? Would not the President become a mere figurehead directed by the war cabinet?

I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the other provisions of this bill. Senators who read them will find that the objection I raise runs throughout the bill. While there are certain paragraphs of it that provide that particular things shall be done with the direction or the sanction of the President, the paragraph I have read has no such limitation, and you will find other paragraphs in the bill without limitation. For those reasons I think it is not a bill that should be passed.

There is another view—

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOX. Before the Senator from Missouri passes to the other point he is about to make, I should like to inquire what significance he attaches to the following words, which are not a part of the preamble, but are a part of the first section of the bill:

That there is hereby created a war cabinet, to be composed of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, through which war cabinet the President may exercise such of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States as are hereinafter mentioned and described.

What significance does the Senator attach to that provision as qualifying the subsequent vesting of powers in the war cabinet. Would or would they not be all subject to the provision that the war cabinet shall be under the direction of the President?

I am inquiring for information. I never saw the bill until this moment.

Mr. REED. I grant, of course, the rule of construction that all of a bill must be considered together, and that the words just read by the Senator must be taken in connection with the other provisions of the bill, and yet I do not think that the words are controlling. I think that the specific power is found in the language I read a few moments ago in paragraph (a).

Mr. KNOX. But, Mr. President, may I not inquire if the Senator from Missouri does not also recognize that other rule of construction, that if it is possible to give a statute a construction that would make it constitutional, that is the construction that would be placed upon it, rather than a construction that would make it unconstitutional; and does not the insertion of these words make possible a constitutional construction of the bill?

Mr. REED. The rule for which the Senator contends—that a bill shall be construed as constitutional if it can be—is a rule which is applied by the courts after Congress has acted, the courts then taking the position that they will assume that Congress did not mean to do an unconstitutional thing; and accordingly they will limit the language, even twisting it somewhat from its natural meaning, in order that they may sustain the law. That is only another way of saying that the courts might remedy that which we ought to remedy here while we are passing the statute.

I do not care to do more than state this matter. I have not taken time to go into the libraries and search the books. I give it as my opinion that this bill, as drawn, plainly impinges upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President of the United States.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, if I may again interrupt the Senator from Missouri—

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. KNOX. I have been impressed with the argument of the Senator from Missouri, and if I had not discovered this language I certainly would have been convinced by it. I doubt very much whether the proponents of this bill contemplated that any such construction should be placed upon it as the Senator from Missouri has placed upon it; and as for myself, I certainly should insist upon an amendment, if this measure is to pass at all, so that there could be no doubt whatever of the proposition that this war council is under the authority of the President.

Mr. REED. I am glad to have the Senator say that, because I know his respect for the Constitution is such, his knowledge of the law is such that his opinion will carry great weight with this body and with the country.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I can speak, I think, for some of the committee at least when I say that in formulating the bill the committee thought that the first section would cover the whole bill; in other words, that it would all be subject to the power of the President, and the cabinet, when appointed should be subject to him entirely. That is embodied in two or three of the subdivisions of the second section of the bill, but probably it would be better to put it in all. The committee intended that it should be all under the President, and that he should have the power.

Mr. REED. I think enough has been said to show that whatever should happen to this bill, it ought to have some further consideration in the committee and the language ought to be cleared up.

Mr. President, I come to another point, that seems to terminate all chance of any practical result from this bill. What is the situation? We have a President, we have a Cabinet, appointed by the President. The President is Commander in Chief of the Army. The Cabinet members perform the various duties falling to them, one member being Secretary of War, another Secretary of the Navy, and both of these responsible to their chief. In addition to that six of the members of the Cabinet are, by a statute of Congress, made into a war council. If those bodies thus created do not coordinate and bring together all of the various authorities of the executive branch of this Government, then it is inconceivable to me that they can be brought together by the appointment of three additional men. If the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States do not constitute a war council having the power to coordinate and bring together every function of the executive department and of the war and naval forces of the country, then how will you accomplish it by the appointment of three other men?

It has been said by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hitchcock] that the present war machinery is so complicated as to constitute a maze, in which we are hopelessly lost. He compares the war organization to that grove an English King planted in which people, mystified and bewildered, wander aimlessly. Mr. President, I adopt the simile and remark if the grove is made greater and larger and its ramifications more intricate, it will not help us find our way out.

We are told by these gentlemen that with the present machinery everything is chaos. If it is chaotic and if human ingenuity or lack of ingenuity is responsible for it, then where must we look for the individuals who are to be charged with the condition? Clearly, if there is chaos in the War Department, it must be charged to the Secretary of War; if there is chaos in the Navy Department, it must be charged to the Secretary of the Navy—unless, indeed, it must be charged to their chief, the President of the United States. If he did not interfere, if he allowed these Cabinet officers to act, then they are responsible. If he did interfere and caused them to act in an improper way, then the President as well as the Cabinet officers is responsible.

If it be true that the President has selected Cabinet officers who have produced chaos in the Army and in the Navy; if that indictment be a just indictment; if he has selected a man who is inefficient for Secretary of War, and a man who is inefficient for Secretary of the Navy—if he has done those things, what reason have we to believe that conditions would be at all improved if we were to command the President of the United States, by a law passed even over his veto, to select three more men? What reason have we to believe that he would select three better than those already there? How will you gain anything by compelling or requesting the President of the United States to pick more men, if those he has already selected are bad men?

If those he has already selected were fastened upon him and he could not get free from them, we might afford him a means of escape by authorizing him to select three more. But he can, in a moment, get rid of the men he already has. Not only can he remove them, but their resignations, of course, will be tendered on the instant an intimation is offered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. In just one moment. If, upon the other hand, the President of the United States has the wisdom to select the three men that this bill proposes to authorize him to select, then he certainly has wisdom enough to select his Cabinet; and if he selected a Cabinet and selected it wisely and prudently, and if it has been doing that which it ought to do, then we should not, against his will and over his protest, force upon him men whom he does not want, and thus add a fifth wheel to a wagon, the driver of which says he does not want that fifth wheel, that he is content with the four wheels he already has. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A new link to a chain will not make it any stronger. Now, let me ask the Senator a question there. Suppose this attack upon the Secretary of War—for that is what it is—were made directly and the Congress of the United States passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Secretary of War, does the Senator doubt one minute that the Secretary of War would resign and the President would accept his resignation?

Mr. REED. I hardly know how to answer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know if you were Secretary of War you would resign, and I know I would if Congress passed a vote of lack of confidence in me.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I confess to a very great desire that all of the functions and the powers of our Government should be coordinated. I confess to a feeling of chagrin that some mistakes have been made. I do not see how we are going to remedy those defects by saying to the President, "You must appoint more men, although you do not want them. Although you say you are content with the men you have, you must nevertheless appoint more men." In what manner shall we profit? Who can guarantee the President would not appoint men who would make worse mistakes than those complained of. Let me be understood, I do not charge that bad men have been selected. I only argue from the hypothesis of the proponents of the bill.

Now, let me say a word in regard to these mistakes. If I thought there was a member of the Cabinet who would not correct abuses once his attention was called to them, I would say he ought to be impeached. But the truth of the matter is that mistakes having been discovered they have been corrected in most instances, and I believe will be corrected in every instance where possible.

The fundamental error of the sponsors of these bills is well illustrated by the argument of the Senator from Nebraska. He said if we had had a war cabinet, we would not have had a mistake made in the ordering of fuel; if we had had a war cabinet, we would not have had a shortage of ships or a lot of goods piled upon the docks that could not be moved, and so forth. Mr. President, how do we know we would not have had all these misfortunes? How do you know your war cabinet, if created, would not have made worse mistakes than have been made by the Secretary of War or the General Staff?

The Senator states if you had the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury in a war cabinet, it would be satisfactory to him; yet the Senator's chief argument for the bill is the alleged inefficiency of two of these men. In what way would the situation be bettered if their titles of office were to be slightly altered. If you took them out of the Cabinet positions they now hold and in which inefficiency is charged, and put them into another room and painted over the door "War Cabinet," would you thereby increase their intelligence, their patriotism, their earnestness? If when you changed the titles you also changed the duties, the case would be different. But observe the duties of the war cabinet are in substance the duties of the Secretaries of War and Navy, on top of which are to be added the great duties of the President.

Mr. President, the trouble that nearly every reformer makes is in seeing the evil that is and multiplying it very many times over in his imagination, and then in conjuring up some remedy which he confidently assumes to be perfect in both theory and practice. The reformer always asserts for the child of his brain absolute infallibility. The proponents of this bill insist that there have been mistakes made by Cabinet officers, and now they say: Give us a war cabinet, even though it be composed of the very men who have made the mistakes, and it will make no mistake. But if you had had a war cabinet, it would have inevitably made mistakes, because it would have been human, and

the same gentlemen who now urge this bill could then probably have made a very forcible argument about as follows: "Abolish the war cabinet and let us have just an ordinary Cabinet, and we will have done with all these mistakes."

With all due modesty, I suggest that the proper thing is not to condemn a system because there has been a mistake, but to find the mistake and correct it. A good system should never be destroyed because some individual has blundered. I have used the illustration before, and venture to repeat it. There are some men who if they find the plumbing out of order in their house know no other remedy than to burn down the house and build a new one of a different kind, and perhaps get worse plumbing in the new house than they had in the old one. But there are other men who wisely say: "This old house was built by honest workmen; it kept us from wind and storm these many years. True, the plumbing is out of order, but we will not for that cause destroy the house; we will simply fix the plumbing." So it is that we find men who because some mistakes have come to us in the great haste of preparation in this war think the thing to do is to destroy the system, take the authority from those officers who have heretofore had it, and create a new machinery, and then they assume that the new machinery will work with infallibility. But that is the greatest mistake men ever made in the world, for the new machine is as liable to go wrong as the old machine; it has no especial virtues or powers.

Ah, but somebody says these three men would be together; everything would be considered and coordinated by them. Mr. President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States are compelled to be together, and are together almost every day of their lives. The great war plans are supposed to be worked out through the War College and by the General Staff, and after they have all been thus worked out they are brought up through the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the President of the United States. If that be not coordination, can we get coordination by appointing three other men to possess powers that will in the very nature of things conflict to a greater or less extent with the powers of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States. We are much more likely to produce a conflict than a coordination of powers.

Mr. STONE. Or to subordinate the powers of the President and the Secretary to the three men.

Mr. REED. I accept the amendment of my colleague to subordinate the power of the President, to subordinate the power of the Secretary of War, to subordinate the power of the Secretary of the Navy to three other men; to place the Secretary of War and place the Secretary of the Navy and place the President of the United States in a position where before they can move they must obtain the consent of the three other men. If that be not complicating the machinery, if that be not increasing the size of the maze and the difficulties of the road that must be traveled, if that be not the creation of additional red tape, then I do not understand the import of the bill.

I know the purpose of the authors of this bill. It is a good one. I know the intention was good; but when the President, charged with these responsibilities, declares he does not want this legislation, and when this legislation pertains absolutely to the movement of the Army and the Navy and of the Military Establishment, that comes within the special prerogatives of the President, I do not see what is to be gained by attempting to force the legislation upon him.

It is well known to all of you that I have been one of the men in the Senate who have stood for the independence of the legislative branch. I have held it to be utterly abominable to claim that Congress can not originate its own legislation. I have held it to be unwise that the will of Congress should be interfered with in any way by outside influences or by intrigue or by lobbying, whether it come from a high or a low source. I still hold to that doctrine. But just as I would repel every attempt to take away from Congress its constitutional power, so will I stand here and elsewhere and insist that Congress shall not attempt to take away those powers which the Constitution has vested in the Executive of the country.

Now, let me offer a word, which I hope I can do without injuring the sensibilities of any man. I think it is not wise to press this legislation for the reasons I have given. I think that if we were to force this legislation upon the President and if we were to appoint men under this pressure from Congress he would certainly be superhuman if he did not appoint men who would do exactly as he wanted them to do. Thus you would have added only three more men, and the President would still exercise, as he ought to exercise, his powers under the Constitution of the United States.

But, Mr. President, I think the thing to do is to not press this legislation. I think the thing to do is to let this matter stop. At the same time I believe that Congress should try to discover every mistake that has been made. But the inquiry should be pursued not in malice but really with the hope of correcting the blunders of the past and thus strengthening our arms for the future.

Remember, as we criticize how easy it is for the brain that is incapable of evolving a great plan once the plan has had birth in the brain of another, once it has been put into execution, to point to a fault here and to a failure there, how easy it is to then recklessly condemn the whole. I appeal for a different sentiment in this body and in the country. I appeal for free criticism, but for kindly criticism. I appeal for constructive criticism, and I insist that as we apply that constructive criticism we should also give credit where credit is due. Behold what has been accomplished. From their homes a million five hundred thousand men have been mobilized in camps. If every rifle was not at once ready every rifle will soon be ready. If we did not have factories capable of making all the cannon needed, behold the factories are now at work creating the armament that will, as we hope, under the providence of God win the war. If we do not have powder factories, let those of us who thought this country so far removed from the conflicts of Europe that we would never become involved in her quarrels, who sat supinely confident of our isolation and our greatness, take our share of the responsibility for lack of the powder mills.

As we pause to look at what has been accomplished, I point to the fact that the greatest fleet of aeroplanes ever conceived in the brain of man will soon be in the skies and over the battle line. If the hospitals have not been all that we desire—and I with all of you execrate the physicians who allowed boys to needlessly die—remember that that superb representative of the medical profession, Gen. Gorgas, has promised investigation and rectification and punishment for the guilty.

As we look upon this scene remember that we have been obliged to mobilize industries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to transform factories, to train men; and we have even been obliged to send men armed with rifles, members of the military, into the forests to cut down the trees. Remember that everywhere there are millions of hammers pounding at this moment. Sparks are flying from hundreds of thousands of anvils. Countless wheels are whirling. Amidst the snows of the forest men are, with tireless arms, hewing the timbers for a mighty fleet. Great freight trains are rushing across the continent laden with munitions of war. Ships are sailing from every American port laden with food for the gallant nations that fight by our side. Remember that Uncle Sam is gathering the wealth and power of the earth in his mighty arms, and that he will not fail to render a good account on Europe's blood-drenched battle fields. Remember that back of all this is something better than armament—the deathless courage and determination of the American people to win this great conflict. Let no man discourage the people; let no man seek to put out in the hearts of the people that flame of patriotic ardor which burns to-day. Let us have done with whatever there may be of politics. Let us, I say again, relentlessly pursue these mistakes to the end that they may be corrected. But let us not try to win this war by seeking to deprive the President of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution of the fathers.

#### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.

Mr. SMOOT. What is the calendar number?

Mr. OVERMAN. It is not on the calendar. It was reported this morning from the Judiciary Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina to proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. OVERMAN. As the bill is now the unfinished business, I yield to the Senator from Missouri to move an executive session.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate February 4, 1918.*

##### ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Willard D. Vandiver, of St. Louis, Mo., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo. (Reappointment.)

##### SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

John W. Abercrombie, of Anniston, Ala., to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, vice John B. Densmore, resigned.

##### NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John B. Nash, of Boston, Mass., to be naval officer of customs in customs collection district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. (Reappointment.)

##### SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Louis H. Mooser, of California, to be surveyor general of California, vice Frank H. Gould, deceased.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Walter Matthew Jones to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 11, 1917.

Asst. Surg. William Howard Slaughter to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 9, 1917.

Asst. Surg. James Gayley Townsend to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 6, 1917.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

###### MEDICAL CORPS.

Maj. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Medical Corps (General Staff), to be lieutenant colonel from January 1, 1918, vice Lieut. Col. Nelson Gapen, retired from active service December 31, 1917.

Maj. William R. Davis, Medical Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from January 1, 1918, vice Lieut. Col. Llewellyn P. Williamson, retained in the General Staff.

###### FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from August 30, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Thurston E. Wood, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Sidney G. Brady, promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Johnson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George A. Pollin, promoted.

Second Lieut. William O. Reeder, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David E. Finkbiner, promoted.

Second Lieut. William K. Kolb, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Chauncey F. Ruoff, promoted.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from October 12, 1917.*

Second Lieut. William R. Gerhardt, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Erwin C. W. Davis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Theodore E. Buechler, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Emile G. De Coen, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Tibbetts, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Arthur N. White, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. Ringsdorf, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Patrick L. Lynch, promoted.

Second Lieut. Redmond F. Kernan, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ivan N. Bradley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Theodore L. Futch, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John J. McCollister, promoted.

Second Lieut. Russell L. Meredith, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank A. Roberts, promoted.

Second Lieut. William I. Wilson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William D. Alexander, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold A. Cooney, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Herbert L. Lee, promoted.

Second Lieut. John T. Knight, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Richard J. Marshall, promoted.

Second Lieut. Miles A. Cowles, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ralph T. Heard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lawrence McC. Jones, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harcourt Hervey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Francis W. Sheppard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Wolff, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William J. Jones, placed on the detached officers' list.

##### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

###### INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Leonard Lucado Mintgomery, Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from October 26, 1917.

## TRANSFER TO THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY.

## INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, United States Army, retired, to the grade of captain in the Infantry arm with rank from July 1, 1916.

## PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from August 9, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Leon A. Des Pland, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Charles W. McCleary, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Sherman L. Kiser, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. John L. Gammell, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Emer Yeager, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. James W. Emerson, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Marion C. Heyser, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Ward H. Maris, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Idus R. McLendon, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Roderick S. Patch, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Michael J. Fibich, promoted.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from October 24, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Del Alamo, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Yarrow D. Vesely, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Richard W. Hocker, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles B. Thomas, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. William McK. Dunn, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver J. Bond, jr., placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Willard S. Simpkins, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Benjamin E. Carter, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Rene J. Le Gardeur, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Edmund B. Edwards placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Corydon H. Sutton, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Theodore W. Wrenn, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Henry M. Ladd, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harold W. Rehm, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Gustav E. Moe, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clifford H. Tate, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Philip Ramer, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ottomar O'Donnell, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Ozro F. Rideout, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver P. Echols, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Floyd C. Marshall, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clement Ripley, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Harris M. Findlay, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Albert R. Ives, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas F. Furness, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William M. Jackson, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph L. Corcoran, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Stacy Knopf, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Dana M. Hubbard, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David M. Pope, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Clyde W. White, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Eugene H. Willenbucher, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Preston S. Hoyt, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Francis W. Sheppard, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Clifford A. Laffin, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert M. Bathurst, placed on the detached officers' list.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from October 25, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Willis W. Hubbard, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles E. Hurdiss, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Fairfax S. Landstreet, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Henry J. Schroeder, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Floyd W. Stewart, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harold A. Nisley, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Fairfax D. Downey, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Fenton H. McGlachlin, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Bernard C. Law, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. James L. Guion, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. George F. Downey, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George D. Wahl, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Andrew Carrigan, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ray H. Lewis, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Harley Latson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Augustus M. Gurney, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. John V. Thompson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver B. Cardwell, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Carl Z. Draves, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Rex W. Beasley, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Archibald D. Fiske, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank Langham, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel C. Holliday, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William F. Maher, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Emory M. Hoover, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Joseph Kennedy, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. William M. Garrison, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Gilbert P. Kearns, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Leon J. Paddock, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John H. Carriker, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Bryan C. Curtis, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Peter P. Michalek, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Harry N. Nicholls, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Wendell L. Bevan, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur N. Selby, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank W. Lykes, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas H. McKoy, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Alan L. Campbell, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Walter A. Phillips, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oscar B. Ralls, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Stuart M. Canby, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Christiancy Pickett, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Y. Stebbins, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ernest T. Barco, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Edmund D. Margrave, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Lester A. Daugherty, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Darby, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harry B. Berry, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel P. Griffiths, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert W. Yates, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph W. Loeff, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ben M. Sawbridge, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Charles B. Bonner, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Warren D. Davis, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur L. Warren, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Dominic J. Sabini, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas K. Vincent, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Herman Feldman, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Merritt H. Greene, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles M. Stephens, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. William B. Weakley, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David S. Doggett, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. William B. Tucker, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Arthur D. Ruppel, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Philip D. Tryon, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Stephen H. Cordill, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Ary C. Berry, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Moe Neufeld, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. George Davidson, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harry Hollander, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. David L. Ruffner, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Edmond C. Fleming, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Mark M. Serum, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Miles M. Elder, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Louis H. Penney, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William W. Belcher, placed on the detached officers' list.  
 Second Lieut. Ross B. Warren, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert F. Blodgett, placed on the detached officers' list.

*To be first lieutenant with rank from November 5, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Addison H. Douglass, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert W. Daniels, promoted.

*To be first lieutenant with rank from December 5, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Fox, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John S. Winslow, promoted.

*To be first lieutenant with rank from January 4, 1918.*

Second Lieut. Lewis A. Bond, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George N. Ruhberg, promoted.

## CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Ralston D. Livingstone, Cavalry, to be first Lieutenant from October 24, 1917, to fill an existing vacancy.

## INFANTRY ARM.

*To be first lieutenant with rank from July 9, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Charles A. Drake, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lindsay McD. Silvester, promoted.

*To be first lieutenant with rank from July 13, 1917.*

Second Lieut. James L. Ballard, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert M. Pool, promoted.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from August 7, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Earl E. Major, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George D. Murphey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lloyd C. Parsons, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Mord P. Short, promoted.

Second Lieut. Claudius M. Easley, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William C. Rose, promoted.

Second Lieut. Claude G. Hammond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George C. Elsey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry V. Dexter, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Maxon S. Lough, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ted H. Cawthorne, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ford Richardson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward Harrah, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John T. Rhett, promoted.

Second Lieut. Nelson Hill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Livingston Watrous, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Corrigan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. J. Pendleton Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Elliott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Little, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Lord, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert A. Wadsworth, promoted.

Second Lieut. Mose K. Pigman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Medorem Crawford, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Otto J. Endres, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Albert M. Jones, promoted.

Second Lieut. John J. Hannigan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Creed, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ruthford L. Herr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Esden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Glenn P. Wilhelm, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman Spencer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Albert S. Kuegle, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hunter L. Girault, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rex W. Minckler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Matthew J. Gunner, promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Jackson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry Terrell, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Roy F. Lynd, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugo J. Endres, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry A. Musham, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wade H. Johnson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank C. Mahin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Patterson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Kernan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward H. Bertram, promoted.

Second Lieut. John N. McNaughton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel I. Speevack, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry L. Twaddle, promoted.

Second Lieut. Maximilian Clay, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. Harrison, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick S. Schmitt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. White, promoted.

Second Lieut. Calvert H. Arnold, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Philip Caldwell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence L. Morton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William H. Gill, promoted.

Second Lieut. George S. Prugh, Infantry, vice First Lieut. d'Alary Fehét, promoted.

Second Lieut. Homer F. Tate, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold Montague, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Wade H. Halslip, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenyon H. Clark, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Walter M. Robertson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Cyril M. Stillson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Max W. Sullivan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Johnston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John N. Smith, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. John B. Cockburn, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlin, promoted.

Second Lieut. George T. Fleet, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward C. Rose, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifton M. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur Bloch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William G. Weaver, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Rasch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Adrian K. Polhemus, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter B. Flynn, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry C. McLean, promoted.

Second Lieut. Otto W. Neidert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank J. Riley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin S. Beall, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin F. Delamater, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Bower, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl J. Adler, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Ogden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George H. Gardiner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter W. Ebbert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred L. Rockwood, promoted.

Second Lieut. George L. Eberle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George W. Polhemus, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marcus B. Bell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Floyd C. Hecox, promoted.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from August 8, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Henry Pascale, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl A. Hardigg, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank R. Marston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl L. Cohen, promoted.

Second Lieut. George W. Swift, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William T. Pigott, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Lorraine D. Fields, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes, promoted.

Second Lieut. Remington Orsinger, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Morris, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul X. English, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul Murray, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenneth C. Bell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William D. Faulkner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arnold Michelson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edgar A. Stadden, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Keasler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frederic V. Hemenway, promoted.

Second Lieut. Monroe M. Friedman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clarence M. Dodson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lee C. Lewis, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Percie E. Rentfro, promoted.

Second Lieut. Cyrus J. Rounds, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl J. Ballinger, promoted.

Second Lieut. John D. Forsythe, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Alexander, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George LeR. Brown, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert D. Johnson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John R. Baxter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Roger W. Morse, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert H. Barrett, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leslie T. Lathrop, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ernest J. Carr, promoted.

Second Lieut. Andrew A. Cook, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Patrick J. Hurley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lewis A. Maury, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Donald R. McMillen, promoted.

Second Lieut. Dan W. Flickinger, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hugh B. Keen, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Porter, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Richards, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. VanVliet, promoted.

Second Lieut. Chester G. Hadden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Douglass T. Greene, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Wooten, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Bush, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald C. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Ardrey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Russell D. Barnes, Infantry, vice First Lieut. David B. Falk, promoted.

Second Lieut. Victor Patterson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry P. Perrine, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thorgny C. Carlson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lyman C. Ward, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden, promoted.

Second Lieut. James D. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dana Palmer, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold C. McClelland, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, jr., promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Robert C. Bruason, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William A. Rafferty, promoted.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from August 9, 1917.*

Second Lieut. Walter E. Wynne, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Norman L. Baldwin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred E. Sawkins, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Roger Howell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Roy M. Smith, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Kenneth McIntosh, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Fritz T. Lindh, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Fred R. Wolff, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James L. Bradley, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur C. Carlton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Willis J. Tack, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Robert V. Finney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Weldon W. Doe, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Peter F. Connor, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Woodfin G. Jones, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Philip D. Wessen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul C. Paschal, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Clement D. Johnston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John S. Parkinson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edward J. Hardin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Rudolph G. Whitten, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Harman P. Agnew, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Louis T. Byrne, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Floyd Lyle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. Orton, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Francis W. Stone, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Don C. Faith, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Rufus S. Bratton, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Charles B. Herrick, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas G. Lanthier, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Raymond Orr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jefferson R. Davenport, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas H. Austin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry M. Brown, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. James W. Anderson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas H. Monroe, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edgar T. Fell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Cedric W. Lewis, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Archibald R. MacKechnie, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clifford J. Mathews, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph B. Kilbride, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Howard P. Milligan, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Francis H. Wilson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank W. Milburn, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Walter A. Mack, Infantry, vice First Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur E. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Isaac Gill, jr., promoted.  
 Second Lieut. William H. Pender, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jens A. Doe, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. John C. Kernan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lester L. Lampert, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Maxton H. Flint, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Parley D. Parkinson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edward M. Bates, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles W. Ryder, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edward J. Gorman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Omar N. Bradley, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Charles S. Pettee, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul J. Mueller, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Elmer E. Hagler, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leland S. Hobbs, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Sidney H. Negrotto, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Vernon Evans, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Gustav J. Braun, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Roscoe B. Woodruff, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick V. Burgess, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lewis C. Davidson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Everett L. Upson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dwight D. Eisenhower, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Walter R. Curfman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harold W. James, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Don F. Pratt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James B. Ord, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Ralph E. Mooney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Russell, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Willard A. Reddish, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Whitten J. East, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest R. Percy, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Sidney C. Graves, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Marcellus L. Countryman, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jo H. Reaney, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. John C. Shaw, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John W. Leonard, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Harry L. Stoner, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John A. McDermott, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. James M. Arthur, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clyde R. Eisenschmidt, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Donald Van P. Yewell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James A. Van Fleet, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Asa F. Coleman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Louis A. Merillat, jr., promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Charles J. McIntyre, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward G. Sherburne, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Phillip M. Oviatt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Michael F. Davis, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin H. Randle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Luis R. Esteves, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Francis M. Rich, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Stuart C. MacDonald, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin G. Watson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Metcalfe Reed, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Leon F. Sullivan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin G. Ferris, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Walter C. Armstrong, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Ritchel, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. William B. Townsend, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas G. Hearn, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Hunter McGuire, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Donald Henley, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Andrew L. Tucker, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred S. Balsam, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Steven V. Willson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Otto A. B. Hooper, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin R. Rinker, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Howard Donnelly, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. John H. Gibson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John N. Robinson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. George W. Gering, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Tom Fox, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Cecil M. Neal, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jacob J. Gerhardt, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Jay W. Sechler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Vernon E. Prichard, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Walter E. Ditmars, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert B. Lorch, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Paul H. Darrington, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Adlai H. Gilkeson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. John W. Spaulding, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Gilbert S. Brownell, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Sidney B. Scott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard C. Stickney, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Ralph H. Countryman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Philip K. McNair, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin E. Aldridge, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jesse B. Hunt, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin B. Crabill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John B. Duckstad, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Reade M. Ireland, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John R. Mendenhall, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edmund W. Hill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Norman Randolph, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Alfred M. Shearer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Joseph M. Murphy, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. James R. Campbell, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leroy H. Watson, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Edward A. Mullen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry H. Dabney, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. James O. Tarbox, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. C. Williams, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Harry F. Rusch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Oscar A. Straub, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Raymond F. Edwards, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John Kellier, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Oren A. Mulkey, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas F. Taylor, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Charles C. Bond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Marshall H. Quesenberry, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Byron C. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert L. Williams, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Forrest M. Harmon, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles C. Herrick, promoted.  
 Second Lieut. Ralph C. Flewelling, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Latham L. Brundred, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Terrell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leslie T. Saul, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold R. Priest, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles A. Bayler, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Jabez G. Gholston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Fred B. Inglis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert A. McClure, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard P. Kuhn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick N. Vinson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John A. Street, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis B. McCollom, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Sidney Herkness, promoted.

Second Lieut. Reginald D. Pappe, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Chambers, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Wirt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Warren W. Carr, promoted.

Second Lieut. Graham R. Schweickert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas L. Martin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman P. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Geoffrey P. Baldwin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Riffin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John B. Bennet, promoted.

Second Lieut. Winfield W. Smith, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Kenneth M. Halpine, promoted.

Second Lieut. Milton R. Barclay, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold C. Wasgatt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. R. Potter Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wannie L. Bartley, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard C. Birmingham, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman J. McMahon, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Felix R. McLean, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald M. Bartow, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Martin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hilbert A. C. Jensen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul B. Parker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Pattillo, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Morehouse, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul L. Singer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Joseph H. Grant, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Ready, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Arthur M. Ellis, promoted.

Second Lieut. James B. Scarr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Maurice L. Miller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lloyd R. Rogers, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Abram V. Rinearson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Ritcor, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin A. Yancey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earl C. Flegel, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George J. Newgarden, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Abner W. Goree, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John D. Miley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert B. Wheeler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Coffin, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Nathan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Spencer A. Merrell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Crittenden A. C. Tolman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert K. Whitson, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. Tidwell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Otto F. Lange, promoted.

Second Lieut. James K. Cubbison, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harlan F. Mumma, promoted.

Second Lieut. Howard F. Ross, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alexander M. Weyand, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Lacouture, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Walter D. Mangan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifford M. Olivetti, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Elon A. Abernethy, promoted.

Second Lieut. Josiah B. Mudge, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Nelson B. Russell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugh S. Lee, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry P. Blanks, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wilbur S. Elliott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Bartlett James, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kirk E. B. Lawton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Neil S. Edmond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hubert R. Harmon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold Haney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Weir Riche, promoted.

Second Lieut. Tully C. Garner, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John F. Goodman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wilmer Brinton, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, retired.

Second Lieut. Forrest M. Record, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James A. Merritt, retired.

Second Lieut. Luther W. Dear, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward A. Everts, retired.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Shantz, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Martin D. McAllister, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. George W. Booth, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William R. Colbern, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Marcel A. Gillis, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John W. Carroll, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Joshua S. Bowen, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

#### TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

*To be captains with rank from August 5, 1917.*

First Lieut. Charles C. Smith, Cavalry, vice Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, appointed lieutenant colonel in the National Army.

First Lieut. Harrison Herman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. William W. Dempsey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles F. Martin, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert R. D. McCullough, Cavalry, vice Capt. Willis V. Morris, promoted.

First Lieut. Chapman Grant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank P. Amos, promoted.

First Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, Cavalry, vice Capt. James Goethe, promoted.

First Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, Cavalry, vice Capt. Varien D. Dixon, promoted.

First Lieut. Harley C. Dagley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. Clifford, Cavalry, vice Capt. George B. Comly, promoted.

First Lieut. Gaston L. Holmes, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles G. Harvey, promoted.

First Lieut. George W. Wersebe, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard M. Thomas, promoted.

First Lieut. Milton R. Fisher, Cavalry, vice Capt. George B. Rodney, promoted.

First Lieut. John S. Jadwin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Christian A. Bach, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur P. Thayer, Cavalry, vice Capt. David H. Biddle, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward R. Scheitlin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William F. H. Godson, promoted.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Martin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George W. Winterburn, promoted.

First Lieut. Jay D. B. Lattin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis Foerster, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank G. Ringland, Cavalry, vice Capt. William P. Moffet, promoted.

First Lieut. John B. Harper, Cavalry, vice Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, promoted.

First Lieut. Winchell I. Rasor, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. William A. Cornell, promoted.

First Lieut. Oliver I. Holman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Winchell I. Rasor, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. John J. Bohn, Cavalry, vice Capt. George J. Oden, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry B. Flounders, Cavalry (ammunition train), vice Capt. Edward Calvert, promoted.

First Lieut. John C. Garrett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harry B. Flounders, retained in ammunition train.

First Lieut. Grover R. Carl, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh D. Blanchard, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bruce Palmer, promoted.

First Lieut. James G. Monihan, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Fechet, promoted.

First Lieut. Anthony J. Kirst, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick N. Jones, promoted.

First Lieut. William G. Simmons, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Wagner, promoted.

First Lieut. Rexford E. Willoughby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Archie Miller, promoted.

First Lieut. John D. Austin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Wells, promoted.

First Lieut. John P. Kaye, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Nolan, promoted.

First Lieut. Cleo D. Mayhugh, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry Gibbins, promoted.

- First Lieut. James W. Barnett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur Poillon, promoted.
- First Lieut. John C. Mullenix, Cavalry, vice Capt. James A. Shannon, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ross McCoy, Cavalry, vice Capt. George A. Purlington, promoted.
- First Lieut. Howard C. Tobin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George W. Biegler, promoted.
- First Lieut. John A. Weeks, Cavalry, vice Capt. Francis W. Glover, promoted.
- First Lieut. Walter E. Buchly, Cavalry, vice Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan, promoted.
- First Lieut. Harold C. Mandell, Cavalry, vice Capt. James Huston, promoted.
- First Lieut. Lester A. Sprinkle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jonathan M. Wainwright, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert W. Grow, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis S. Morey, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Terrill E. Price, Cavalry, vice Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William H. Kasten, Cavalry, vice Capt. William N. Haskell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edwin Rollmann, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. Harry L. Hodges, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Leon E. Ryder, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edwin Rollmann, retained in the Signal Corps.
- First Lieut. Richard L. Creed, Cavalry, vice Capt. John H. Howard, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William M. Husson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Gordon Johnston, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harry L. Putnam, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clarence Lininger, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Roderick R. Allen, Cavalry, vice Capt. Innis P. Swift, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Adolphus W. Roffe, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herbert H. White, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ion C. Holm, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas M. Knox, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert C. Candee, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter J. Scott, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph L. Phillips, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kenyon A. Joyce, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Kenneth McCatty, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis W. Cass, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph W. Geer, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. Gardenhire, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edwin D. Morgan, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert F. Tate, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Leslie B. C. Jones, Cavalry, vice Capt. Levi G. Brown, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Kramer Thomas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oscar A. McGee, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. James R. Finley, Cavalry, vice Capt. George M. Russell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Willard S. Wadleton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Hale S. Cook, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard B. Going, promoted.
- First Lieut. John M. Jenkins, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Hamilton Bowle, promoted.
- First Lieut. Beverly H. Colner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert E. Phillips, promoted.
- First Lieut. Albert D. Chipman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, promoted.
- First Lieut. Arthur H. Truxes, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward C. Wells, promoted.
- First Lieut. Gordon J. F. Heron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kerr T. Riggs, promoted.
- First Lieut. Carl C. Krueger, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Pearson, promoted.
- First Lieut. Hugh M. Gregory, Cavalry, vice Capt. William G. Meade, promoted.
- First Lieut. Oron A. Palmer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Guy Kent, promoted.
- First Lieut. Stanley Bacon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick Mears, promoted.
- First Lieut. Samuel V. Constant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Eugene J. Ely, promoted.
- First Lieut. William C. Chase, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur G. Fisher, promoted.
- First Lieut. Norman E. Fiske, Cavalry, vice Capt. Matt C. Bristol, promoted.
- First Lieut. Donald O. Miller, Cavalry, vice Capt. Horace N. Munro, promoted.
- First Lieut. Richard D. Gile, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry T. Bull, promoted.
- First Lieut. Wilson T. Bals, Cavalry, vice Capt. William H. Cowles, promoted.
- First Lieut. Cyrus J. Wilder, Cavalry, vice Capt. John K. Herr, promoted.
- First Lieut. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph F. Taulbee, promoted.
- First Lieut. John T. Pierce, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Andrew W. Smith, promoted.
- First Lieut. Henry H. Anderson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rodman Butler, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Herringshaw, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis Brown, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas F. Limbocker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Allan M. Pope, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Cornelius M. Daly, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph B. Kuznik, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Richard B. Trimble, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil P. Pierson, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur S. Harrington, Cavalry, vice Capt. John T. Sayles, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frank L. Whittaker, Cavalry, vice Capt. G. Winter, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Philip H. Sherwood, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Edwards, promoted.
- First Lieut. Robert S. La Motte, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter F. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Gillet, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry J. McKenney, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur E. Pickard, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank T. McNarney, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. James F. Dewhurst, Cavalry, vice Capt. William E. W. MacKinlay, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Donald S. Perry, Cavalry, vice Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas S. Poole, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Taylor, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frederick G. Rosenberg, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Mowry, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frederick R. Lafferty, Cavalry, vice Capt. Otto W. Rethorst, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Carl H. Strong, Cavalry, vice Capt. William B. Renziehausen, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert L. Beall, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Meade Frierson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert L. Beall, retained in ammunition train.
- First Lieut. Arthur T. Lacey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alvin S. Perkins, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. David W. Craig, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Barton, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edmund M. Barnum, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Abbott, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas A. Dobyns, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Selwyn D. Smith, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John T. Minton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick G. Turner, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William T. Haldeman, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Orlando C. Troxel, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edward S. Bassett, Cavalry, vice Capt. William T. Haldeman, retained in Ammunition Train.
- First Lieut. Edward F. Shaifer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Wade H. Westmoreland, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Peabody, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph N. Hayden, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Athael B. Ellis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles J. Naylor, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harrie K. Dalbey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Carl H. Muller, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John W. McDonald, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry A. Meyer, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Victor Kerney, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank Keller, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. David H. Blakelock, Cavalry, vice Capt. Copley Enos, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Rinaldo L. Coe, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harold J. Duffey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Collins, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Jay K. Colwell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Irwin L. Hunsaker, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Amory C. Cotchett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clifton R. Norton, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Otis Porter, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles R. Mayo, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Arthur C. D. Anderson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur J. Lynch, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Emory M. Mace, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rowson Warren, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Harry H. Dunn, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward M. Olley, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George L. Morrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. John T. Donnelly, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Renn Lawrence, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edwin L. Cox, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Covington, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward R. Coppock, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John L. Rice, Cavalry, vice Capt. Peter J. Hennessey, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Nelson M. Imboden, Cavalry, vice Capt. George Grunert, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Pope, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John N. Steele, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olney Place, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Eugene M. Dwyer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sidney D. Maize, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Wharton G. Ingram, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas P. Bernard, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Edward S. Moale, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clarence A. Dougherty, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Adrian St. John, Cavalry, vice Capt. Isaac S. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Frederick J. Holzbaur, Cavalry, vice Capt. George R. Somerville, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George H. Carruth, Cavalry, vice Capt. Milton G. Holliday, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Robert M. Carswell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert R. Love, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Walter C. Merkel, vice Capt. Edmund A. Buchanan, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Joseph M. Hurt, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward A. Keyes, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George I. Speer, vice Capt. Orlando G. Palmer, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Charles B. Duncan, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Overton, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Ferris M. Angevine, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert B. Dockery, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Julian W. Cunningham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund L. Zane, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Sam G. Fuller, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emmet R. Harris, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Clinton A. Pierce, Cavalry, vice Capt. Troop Miller, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Cockrill, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel D. Gregory, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Dehmore S. Wood, Cavalry, vice Capt. John E. Hemphill, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Arthur Vollmer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Howard C. Tatum, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Otto B. Trigg, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Barry, promoted.

First Lieut. George W. L. Prettyman, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Gordon, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Turner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Casper W. Cole, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Horace L. Hudson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence C. Frizzell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rowland B. Ellis, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Jean F. Sabin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George A. F. Trumbo, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Robert F. White, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert McC. Beck, jr., appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Henry D. Jay, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leonard W. Prunty, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Ray L. Burnell, Cavalry, vice Capt. William M. Cooley, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Hartman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emory J. Pike, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John W. Berry, Cavalry, vice Capt. John H. Read, jr., appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Joseph N. Marx, Cavalry, vice Capt. John Cocke, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George Sawtelle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas H. Cunningham, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Ray Harrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph M. Parker, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. William F. Daugherty, Cavalry, vice Capt. William H. Bell, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John T. Cole, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter H. Neill, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Stephen H. Sherrill, Cavalry, vice Capt. Howard R. Smalley, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Charles H. Gerhardt, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas A. Rothwell, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Walter H. Schulze, Cavalry, vice Capt. Victor S. Foster, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Herbert C. Holdridge, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oscar Foley, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Albert C. Smith, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick D. Griffith, jr., appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Nicholas W. Lisle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles McH. Eby, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Percy G. Black, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ephraim F. Graham, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Albert C. Stanford, Cavalry, vice Capt. William A. McCain, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Laurence B. Meacham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Vaughn W. Cooper, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Louis Le R. Martin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harold B. Johnson, promoted.

First Lieut. William K. Harrison, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert H. Mueller, promoted.

First Lieut. Josiah F. Morford, Cavalry, vice Capt. Allan F. McLean, promoted.

First Lieut. Ernest N. Harmon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles Burnet, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Tate, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jens E. Stedje, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Harper, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herman S. Dilworth, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Confer, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank B. Kobes, promoted.

First Lieut. Herbert N. Schwarzkopf, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ronald E. Fisher, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Robert N. Kunz, Cavalry, vice Capt. Talbot Smith, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Charles S. Kilbourn, Cavalry, vice Capt. John V. Spring, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Charles R. Johnson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Norman H. Davis, promoted.

First Lieut. Bertrand Morrow, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Charles Telford, promoted.

First Lieut. Coalter B. Compton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bertrand Morrow, retained in ammunition train.

First Lieut. Folsome R. Parker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olan C. Aleshire, promoted.

First Lieut. Guy H. Doshier, Cavalry, vice Capt. George M. Lee, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Cecil R. Neal, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry S. Terrell, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Myer S. Silven, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard W. Walker, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. William H. Symington, Cavalry, vice Capt. James B. Henry, jr., appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Philip B. Fryer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander M. Milton, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Donald C. Hawley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil P. Laurson, promoted.

First Lieut. Vernon L. Padgett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jerome G. Pillow, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Jay W. MacKelvie, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick E. Shnyder, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis T. Bonsteel, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. William E. Barott, Cavalry, vice Capt. James A. Mars, promoted.

First Lieut. Wallace F. Hamilton, Cavalry, vice Capt. John C. Montgomery, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank Nelson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Carl Boyd, promoted.

First Lieut. William E. McMinn, Cavalry, vice Capt. Stephen W. Winfree, promoted.

First Lieut. Edmund M. Crump, Cavalry, vice Capt. George E. Nelson, promoted.

First Lieut. Herman F. Rathjen, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne, promoted.

First Lieut. Daniel J. Keane, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil Engel, promoted.

First Lieut. Milo J. Warner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emmett Addis, promoted.

First Lieut. Le Roy Davis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harry L. King, promoted.

First Lieut. Anthony J. Tittinger, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walton Goodwin, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Max D. Holmes, Cavalry, vice Capt. David H. Scott, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles A. Ellis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert Sterrett, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Demas L. Sears, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Richardson, promoted.

First Lieut. Bankston E. Mattox, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Campbell, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles C. Winnia, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John A. Moschner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank B. Edwards, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George E. Harrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert P. Brady, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Wesley J. White, Cavalry, vice Capt. Stephen C. Reynolds, promoted.

First Lieut. Alton W. Howard, Cavalry, vice Capt. George H. Baird, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Nolan Ferguson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel D. Tompkins, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Richard W. Carter, Cavalry, vice Capt. William V. Carter, promoted.

First Lieut. Kenneth Rowntree, Cavalry, vice Capt. E. Kearsley Sterling, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George A. King, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph H. Barnard, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. James B. Lockwood, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles B. Amory, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Lionel L. Meyer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick H. L. Ryder, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles S. Hoyt, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Weeks, Cavalry, vice Capt. James J. O'Hara, promoted.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Apgar, Cavalry, vice Capt. Roy W. Holderness, promoted.

First Lieut. Jefferson B. Osborn, Cavalry, vice Capt. James S. Greene, promoted.

First Lieut. Mortimer H. Christian, Cavalry, vice Capt. Gerald C. Brant, promoted.

First Lieut. Marcus R. Monsarratt, Cavalry, vice Capt. George C. Lawrason, promoted.

First Lieut. Fabius B. Shipp, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur H. Wilson, promoted.

First Lieut. James J. Cecil, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank K. Ross, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. George A. Moore, Cavalry, vice Capt. Victor M. Whitside, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. James M. Shelton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Cushman Hartwell, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Albert R. Kuschke, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank L. Van Horn, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. George W. Gay, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. F. Nicholson, promoted.

First Lieut. Forsyth Bacon, Cavalry, vice Capt. George Dillman, promoted.

First Lieut. Ralph L. Joyner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip J. R. Kiehl, promoted.

First Lieut. Roscoe S. Parker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard B. Barnitz, transferred to the Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Heywood S. Dodd, Cavalry, vice Capt. Berkeley T. Merchant, promoted.

First Lieut. Kent C. Lambert, Cavalry, vice Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst, promoted.

First Lieut. George E. Huthsteiner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur W. Holderness, promoted.

First Lieut. Richard B. Lloyd, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel G. Morrisett, detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Maurice Morgan, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert J. Myer, jr., detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Gilbert E. Bixby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert E. Carmody, detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Eugene Burnet, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harold L. Gardiner, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Charles F. Houghton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Rodgers, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Harry A. Buckley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clark P. Chandler, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. James E. Slack, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles L. Stevenson, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Culver S. Mitcham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph P. Aleshire, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. William O. Johnson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert Blaine, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Harold B. Gibson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Guy H. Wyman, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John D. Hood, Cavalry, vice Capt. Seth W. Scofield, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Charles S. Lawrence, Cavalry, vice Capt. Louis A. O'Donnell, promoted.

First Lieut. Melvin S. Williamson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry R. Smalley, promoted.

First Lieut. Evarts W. Ople, Cavalry, vice Capt. John G. Quekemeyer, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank P. Stretton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph C. King, promoted.

First Lieut. Paul Hurlburt, Cavalry, vice Capt. George L. Converse, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Aaron Y. Hardy, Cavalry, vice Capt. Donald A. Robinson, promoted.

First Lieut. Earl B. Wilson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bruce L. Burch, promoted.

First Lieut. Edmund J. Engel, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edgar M. Whiting, promoted.

First Lieut. John E. Grant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander R. Cocke, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Jack M. Reardon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Francis C. V. Crowley, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lewis Mesherry, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank P. Amos, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lewis A. Weiss, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Shelley, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Francis E. Cheney, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Wells, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Robert P. Mortimer, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Pearson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lee T. Victor, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olan C. Aleshire, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Henry C. Caron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William W. Powell, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. F. Nicholson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Robert F. Merkel, Cavalry, vice Capt. William M. Grimes, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carroll A. Powell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Frank C. De Langton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Richardson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Ivan N. Waldron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank M. Andrews, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carter R. McLennan, Cavalry, vice Capt. George F. Patten, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Frederick Gearing, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Cheney, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Geoffrey Galwey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Gordon, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Louis G. Gibney, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sumner M. Williams, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William D. Adkins, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles M. Haverkamp, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. John B. Hartman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Horace T. Aplington, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry C. Jones, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur B. Conard, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. James E. Simpson, Cavalry, vice Capt. John P. Lucas, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Charles J. Booth, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kenna G. Eastham, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William T. Hamilton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert McG. Littlejohn, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Richard C. Boyan, Cavalry, vice Capt. Burton Y. Read, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Edward K. Jones, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. Roland L. Gaugler, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry P. Shaw, Cavalry, vice Edward J. Jones, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Frederick F. Duggan, Cavalry, vice Geoffrey Keyes, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry H. Baird, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert J. Myer, jr., placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Francis H. Waters, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel G. Morrissett, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William T. Bauskett, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur D. Newman, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carlisle B. Cox, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward L. N. Glass, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Walter L. Bishop, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clifford B. King, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Donald R. McComas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph I. Sasse, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Liburn B. Chambers, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. William E. Shipp, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. John W. Burke, Cavalry, vice Capt. L. B. Chambers, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Charles W. Jacobson, Cavalry, vice Capt. William G. Elliott, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar R. Garlick, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne R. Bell, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry P. Ames, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry W. Baird, promoted.

First Lieut. Richard F. Leahy, Cavalry, vice Capt. Murray B. Rush, promoted.

First Lieut. Howard C. Okie, Cavalry, vice Capt. William D. Geary, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Gibson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard H. Kimball, promoted.

First Lieut. James L. Franciscus, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick S. Snyder, promoted.

First Lieut. Eddie J. Lee, Cavalry, vice Capt. John Kennard, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Elmer P. Gosnell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sloan Doak, promoted.

*To be captains with rank from November 3, 1917.*

First Lieut. Raymond D. Adolph, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edgar W. Taulbee, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Donald A. Stroh, Cavalry, vice Capt. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Russell T. George, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard D. Gile, appointed captain in the Signal Corps.

*To be captains with rank from November 5, 1917.*

First Lieut. Thomas C. McCormick, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leland Wadsworth, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Erskine A. Franklin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Henry, promoted.

First Lieut. Wallace H. Gillett, Cavalry, vice Capt. George F. Patten, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert D. Thompson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Lindsley D. Beach, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John E. Maher, Cavalry, vice Capt. James S. Mooney, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John E. Selby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leon M. Logan, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Marek, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Herbert E. Watkins, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. Christy, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Raymond L. Newton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Mack Garr, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William R. Irvin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne R. Bell, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Alfred L. Baylies, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Barry, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lathan H. Collins, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph M. Tully, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Skinner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Orlando C. Troxel, deceased.

*To be captain with rank from November 6, 1917.*

First Lieut. Candler A. Wilkinson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Pearson Menoher, placed on the detached officers' list.

*To be captain with rank from November 13, 1917.*

First Lieut. Milton A. Lowenberg, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Cheney, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from November 17, 1917.*

First Lieut. John A. Hettinger, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard E. Cummins, promoted.

*To be captains with rank from November 23, 1917.*

First Lieut. George A. Goodyear, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander L. James, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Paul H. Morris, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Gordon, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from November 28, 1917.*

First Lieut. Francis E. S. Turner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Cuthbert P. Stearns, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

*To be captain with rank from November 29, 1917.*

First Lieut. Guy D. Thompson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Homer M. Groninger, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from December 11, 1917.*

First Lieut. George A. Parsons, Cavalry, vice Capt. John K. Brown, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from December 22, 1917.*

First Lieut. David W. Barton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard D. Newman, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from December 28, 1917.*

First Lieut. Martin R. Rice, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sumner M. Williams, promoted.

*To be captains with rank from December 29, 1917.*

First Lieut. Philip C. Clayton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ernest G. Cullum, promoted.

First Lieut. Hans E. Kloeffer, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Erwin, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Everett, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph I. Sasse, detailed in ammunition train.

*To be captain with rank from January 16, 1918.*

First Lieut. Herbert A. Myers, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herman Kobbe, promoted.

*To be captains with rank from January 23, 1918.*

First Lieut. Norman N. Rogers, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Warden, promoted.

First Lieut. Temple E. Ridgely, Cavalry, vice Capt. John B. Johnson, promoted.

*To be captain with rank from January 24, 1918.*

First Lieut. Harry W. Maas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Claude DeB. Hunt, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be lieutenant colonels with rank from August 5, 1917.*

Maj. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. A. La Rue Christie, retired.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from October 25, 1917.*

George Stanley Victor Little, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gordon F. Stephens, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William MacGregor Hall, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Oscar Nelson, captain, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Pierce Butler, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert Carder Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Lawrence Bolte, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Moss, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eugene Crehan Callahan, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Howell Duncan, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Bliss Brainerd, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Theodore F. Wessels, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edward Law, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sherman K. Burke, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arthur J. McChrystal, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Reynier Jacob Wortendyke, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Malcolm Fraser Lindsey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Smith, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jean Elsworth Nelson, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Kirkwood Duval Scott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Horace Oscar Cushman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Maine Hutson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Maury Galbreath, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carter Glass, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lambert Alexander Wood, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Phillips, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

David Henry Finley, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Sayre Fitz Randolph, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eli A. Barnes, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Francis Bailey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Myron Morris Andrews, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Stillings Hevenor, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert Edward Purchas, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bryan Grimes Dancy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Vinton Lee James, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William F. Campbell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Louis Tulane Bass, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles J. Carey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Stuart Cutler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Elbert Gary Spencer, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Reuben Boatwright, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Graeme K. Howard, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lester Nelson Allyn, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Lester Barrett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Howard W. Sears, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raphael Semmes, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Edward McDonald, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Elmer R. Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Samuel Morrison, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raymond R. Tourtillott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Albert Hadd, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leb Augustine Dunbar, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James S. Candee, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Purnell Cromwell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harry Mash Mayo, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bernard P. Hoey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arleigh Lyle Willis, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eustace Peabody Strout, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wallace William Parker, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ray Maxey Hare, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Walter Francis Mullins, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Lord Page King, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Craig Parsons Cochrane, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harry W. Koster, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Alfred James McMullin, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eugene Elliot Pratt, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Julien Hequembourg Needler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Frank Joseph Knell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gerald Leonard Marsh, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Wieland, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Conrad Cattus, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edmond Sheppard Donoho, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald Newman Swain, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Frank Mead, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles McFarland Petty, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harold A. Black, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Joseph McElroy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Phillip Seneff, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry C. Boehme, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Russell G. Ayres, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Wappenstein, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles H. Owens, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carter Collins, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clarence Earle Lovejoy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ayres Gray, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Hays Matson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Edwin Abrams, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clifton Rhodes Breckinridge, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles McKnight, jr., first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Lee Tayloe, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert D. Foster, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph Eberlin, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edward T. Harrison, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald P. Spalding, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ercil D. Porter, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Warner Harwood, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clyde Alexander Fowler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Laurence Jerome Potter, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Claude Alfred White, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Brayton Wilbur, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Franklin Farnsworth, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Chester Boothe Blakeman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Norris Bakken, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Archer L. Lerch, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Rodney S. Sprigg, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Milton W. Emmett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Arthur Pierce, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wendell Lapsley Clemenson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jonathan W. Edwards, second lieutenant, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Hill Thomas, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles James Deahl, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Frank Macdonald Ogden, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bruce Field Higgenbotham, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Otway Owen, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arcadi Gluckman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Reginald Dunham Grout, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Dale Milton Hoagland, first lieutenant, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Augustin Campbell, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Maurice Webster Ocheltree, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roy T. Rouse, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ivan B. Snell, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wendell Westover, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Wilson Rice, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Edgar, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gustav Henry Lamm, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Polk Gammon, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Arthur Giacomini, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry K. White, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Alva William Snyder, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph Pierce Van Zile, second lieutenant, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Talbot Bass Fowler, of South Carolina.

Matthew Francis Garvey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Littler Metcalfe, of Texas.

Frank Wilbur Halsey, of Texas.

Kirby Green, of Georgia.

Myron Joseph Conway, of Texas.

Harold Clifton Reed, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Hamilton Ladensohn, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clyde Arthur Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Irwin Lytle Lummis, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Glenn Babb, of Missouri.

Hollis Benjamin Hoyt, sergeant, Company C, First Regiment, Vermont National Guard.

Clarence Morrill Collord, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Russell Leamer McKown, of Iowa.

Frederick Wright Hackett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roy George Rom, of Wisconsin.

Fred H. Reynolds, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Van Courtright Walton, of Ohio.

Matthew Weaver Steele, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lawrence Walter Marshall, of Minnesota.

John August Otto, of Texas.

Joseph Burton Sweet, of Wisconsin.

Walter David Luplow, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carey Jarman, of Maryland.

John Horatio Helmer, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sidney Preswick Howell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henrik Antell, of New York.

John Lionel Weeks, of South Carolina.

Arthur Gustavus Levy, of Vermont.

Lewis R. Byington, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Cecil W. Borton, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald Finnerman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harper Allen Holt, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leon Lightner Kotzebue, of Texas.

Leander Ivon Shelley, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arvid P. Croonquist, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Edward Cole, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roger Morton, of Missouri.

Gunther Orsinger, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gregory Alexander Harrison, of California.

Paul McCauley Boston, of Illinois.

Elmer Leroy Mott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Reed Holmes, of Maryland.

Harold Whitcomb Batchelder, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jay Hawenstine Cushman, of Kansas.

John Percy Redwood, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Henry Engle, of Illinois.

Samuel Young Dinkins, of South Carolina.

Roscoe Irwin Mac Millan, of Kansas.

Nicholas Dodge Woodward, private, One hundred and fifteenth Infantry.

Henry Robert Horak, of Kansas.

James Francis Burke, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Carroll Switzer, of South Carolina.

William Kenneth Dickson, of South Carolina.

Clarence Ames Martin, captain, Three hundred and twentieth Infantry.

Elmer John Croft, of Minnesota.

Mark Gerald Brislawn, of Washington.

Edgar Leon Noel, of Kansas.

Henning Linden, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gerold Edward Luebben, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from October 24, 1917.*

First Lieut. Harry A. Seymour, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Edward J. Oliver, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Thomas R. McCarron, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. LeRoy Warring Wilson, One hundred and twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Oscar Peace Hilburn, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Ray Archie Martin, Second Infantry, Arkansas National Guard.

Second Lieut. Thomas Franklin Troxell, Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas Entrekin Hibben, One hundred and fiftieth Field Artillery.

Pvt. Vance Lawton Richmond, Company I, One hundred and sixty-third Infantry.

Pvt. (First Class) Earle Trask Loucks, Company M, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Corpl. Alfred Dorrance Cameron, Company B, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.

Corpl. Herbert Sutherland Havens, Company L, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Corpl. Joseph Eldridge Pierce, Twenty-fifth Recruit Company, General Service Infantry.

Corpl. John Goldthwait Davis, Company L, One hundred and seventh Infantry.

Sergt. William Euart Gladstone Cooper, Company F, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Pvt. (First Class) George Hunter Passmore, United States Military Academy Detachment Engineers.

Corpl. Wayne Marshall, Company L, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Sergt. George Orenthus Allen Daughtry, jr., One hundred and twenty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Eugene Joseph Minarelli Fitz-Gerald, First Disciplinary Battalion.

Pvt. Frank Brevard Hayne, jr., One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery.

Sergt. Newton Gale Bush, Company G, Second Infantry, Georgia National Guard.

Sergt. Paolo Hoffoss Sperati, Headquarters Company, Thirty-second Infantry.

Corpl. Alan Lindsay Hart, Troop D, First Cavalry, Virginia National Guard.

Supply Sergt. Worden Henry Cowen, Machine Gun Company, One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry.

Pvt. Russell Lincoln Bonnell, Troop D, First Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Pvt. (First Class) Harold Louis Morian, Company C, Third Engineers.

Pvt. (First Class) LeRoy Welling Nichols, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

First Sergt. Francis Dundas Ross, Company D, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.

Pvt. Keith Francis Driscoll, Troop D, First Cavalry, New York National Guard.

Sergt. Harvey J. Silvestone, Company C, Second Regiment, United States Engineers.

Sergt. Charles Martin Chamberlain, jr., One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Pvt. (First Class) Sherman Lawrence Hougen, Battery E, One hundred and forty-seventh Field Artillery.

Pvt. Melvin Pratt Spalding, Company I, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Pvt. Bernard Meredith, Troop B, First Cavalry, Virginia National Guard.

Corpl. Harold G. Johnstone, Company D, First Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps.

Sergt. Manoah Newton Swetnam, Quartermaster Corps.

Corpl. William Fenton Newton, Ordnance Department.

Corpl. Andrew Frederick Hassel, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Reynolds Schaufler, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Louis Arthur Kuerzi, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Orlando Cobden Brown, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Frank Henry Hollingsworth, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Keelah Bouve, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Thomas Aloysius O'Brien, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Edward Andrew O'Malley, jr., Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Fuller, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Sidney Abdill Sands, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Christian Allen Schwarzwaelder, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Allan Benjamin Clayton, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Howard Nichols Merrill, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from October 26, 1917.*

Thomas White Proctor, of Massachusetts.

Robert Francis Kelley, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. George Jabez Leftwich, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Neely Powers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harrison Gardner Reynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Trevor Washington Swett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Read, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Clayton Clements, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Huntington Jacobs, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Hanford Mac Nider, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alexander Dickson Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Newton Wigton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eric Frederick Pihlgard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leslie N. Ross, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Warren Mudge, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas Harry Nicholl, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Leslie Hubbell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Hoyt Decker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Alexander Dumas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin Emerson Keatley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. W. R. Barksdale Stevens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Earle Lucas Hazard, of California.

Second Lieut. Moses Taylor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Holladay McKee, of Georgia.

Second Lieut. Leet Wilson Bissell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Blackburn White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Comfort Parkhurst, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Luther Wight Turner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Hornbeek Deyo, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Wesley Dunn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Don Magruder Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Allen Wylie Cook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Wysor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Dechert, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James E. Wharton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ozman Wyckoff, of New York.

Carleton Smith, of the District of Columbia.

Paul Conover Gripper, of California.

Second Lieut. Martin Dunlap Barndollar, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Raymond Clarence Alley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis C. Lewis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Simons, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Harold Day, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Moore Austin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Watson Vinal, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Grattan Corker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hiram Russell Ide, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Alfred Rogers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Randolph Randall Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leon Roy Mead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Cyril Conick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Loren A. Wetherby, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Joseph Coghlan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel Hazzard Cross, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carl Unversacht Luers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bernard Butler McMahon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carlton Banigan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Winchester Kelso, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Edwin Fingarson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leaver Richardson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Mitchell York, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Frank Lilley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Elwood Miller Stokes Steward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Leroy Scales, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ernest Albert Rudelius, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Welch Emery, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Lee Blanton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Eugene Sturcken, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Milton Petersen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Gillette Hill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stuart Mortimer Firth, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Porter Pise Wiggins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Willford Markey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Barnard Pierce, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Armstrong Cochran, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Proctor Calvin Gilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Bacon Matlock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Wordsworth Nevin, 2d, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Lambert Kleitz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Orville William Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stanley Raymond Putnam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Dean Comey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Thomas Zellars, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alexander Coldclough Dick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard Alfred McClure, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Kinloch Massie, jr., of Kentucky.

Second Lieut. Twomey Michael Clifford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Andrew Welsch, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Tranny Lee Gaddy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Dennis Joseph O'Toole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Melvin Holmes Leonard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ben Corley Marable, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Adolph Weiskopf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Osborn Noble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Adams Ballard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Hood Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Herbert T. Perrin, of Ohio.

Second Lieut. Arthur Wallace Pope, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Emons Bert Whisner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Wesley Griner, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh Tullock Mayberry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Duke Pearce, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Dickinson McDougal, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Philip Wager Lowry, of Massachusetts.

Charles Paine Winsor, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. John Doble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Moses McKay Darst, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Reese Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Evan C. Dresser, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Gates Carr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Daniel Ely Farr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Chester McNutt Woolworth, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Roland Malone Glenn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Staples Robertson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Moss Arnold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Reynolds Knott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel O'Connor Neff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Philip Edward Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Olaf Phillips Winningstad, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Raymond Merlie Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Snowden Russell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Coleman Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Nahum Mitchell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Albert Van Sant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Eugene Stanley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Shepherd Spruill, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Arthur Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Laurin L. Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Van Wyck Pope, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin Manly Allison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Ellsworth Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edgar Lewis Clewell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Arthur Buermeier, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leo Roy Moody, of California.

Second Lieut. William McLean Christie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leon Draper Gibbens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Mark Merton Grubbs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Alexander Kinloch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joel Rankin Burney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Franklin Prague Shaw, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Winfield Harrison Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Gilles Davidson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Ashlyn White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Campbell Nelson Jackson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joel Albert Fite, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Alexander Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Clarence R. Peck, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Glenn Gordon Hall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Clifford Gillette, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Wallace Eugene Hawkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ralph Morton McFaul, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Forrest Prow Barrett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Beal Hendrix Siler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Emmett George Lenihan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Hines, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Bird Little, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Evan Charles Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Allan O'Neill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Coulter Malcolm Montgomery, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Einar Walter Chester, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Allen Griffin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Guy Cummins McKinley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gordon Prescott Savage, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Hugh McClune, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Kingsley Barham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lester Earl MacGregor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Pearson Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Ross Besse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Willard John Mason, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Percival Robert Bowey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Hugh Merle Elmendorf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Nevin Given, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Fearn Sutherland, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lance Edward Gowen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Payson Hayward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gilbert Everhard Parker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Francis Beeston Myer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Seymour Nevins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gustave Villaret, jr., Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Horace Edward Watson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lester Austin Webb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Royal Crosby Carpenter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin Sanders Van Deusen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Stanley Boykin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Morris Ford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Lawrence Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Alfred Hunt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Kenneth Gray Reynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Hardwick Warren, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Vyse Beckwith Whedon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 John Walcott, of Massachusetts.  
 Second Lieut. Philip Harrison Condit, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Ernest Dahlquist, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Russell Symonds Fisher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Luther Kennedy Brice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Mitchell Dale, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jack Edward Duke, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Tom Sherman Brand, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Morris Ankcorn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Robinson Urquhart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Walter Saladine, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Morrill Watson Marston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Morrison Chalmers Wood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Alymer Bluford Atkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Dwight Filley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Edward Bergin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Olis Crose, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel Robert Epperson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Leslie Fisher Tanner, of Louisiana.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick Levenworth Bramlette, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Benjamin Wilson Venable, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Myron Everhart Bagley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Lawrence Murphy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John William Freels, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Eugene Faber Gillespie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Warren Setzer, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Bragdon Mudge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Allan Hanson Snowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Earl Leslie Renhstorff Askam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Irvin Levi Swanson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Philip Delano Richmond, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Walter Timmis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gayle McFadden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Burt Eugene Skeel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Augustus Brickley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Patrick Barry, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Roger Wisner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Merrill Virgil Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. A. Pledger Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Douglas Outlaw Langstaff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ralph Watson Hickey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Keyes Page, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Lewis Reese, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Burbridge Yancey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leo James McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Griffin Duff Vance, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Earl Franklyn Paynter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Michael O'Grady, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Clifford Ruskin Wright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Donald McGill Marshman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Scott Coleman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harrison Bruce Beavers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Elbridge Colby, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Herbert Daskum Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Pvt. Goulding Kumler Wight, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Squire Wilbur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Albert Sigfred Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Clarence Otis Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Paul Blassengame Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Lamont Coulter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Glen Elroy McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Henry Hinwood, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Russell Fleming Walthour, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Crawford DeLong, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Patrick Lawlor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Timothy Asbury Pedley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Norton Owen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Russell Gideon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Archie MacInnes Palmer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jack Breeden Chadwick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Raymond Bair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Sullins Varnell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Ferdinand Dahlberg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Russell Comstock Chapman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edwin Turner Bowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Eugene Mark Frederick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Cassius Hayward Styles, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Fisher S. Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick John Slackford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Fisher Dashiell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ray Edison Porter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Exley Barber, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Julian Erwin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Earl Brannan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Washington Brodie, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Waldron Joseph Cheyney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Russell Jobson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Albert Sidney Lewis, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Edward Seguin Couch, of Connecticut.  
 Second Lieut. William Joseph Devine, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Huger Carpenter, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Campbell Brooks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gordon Kaemmerling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Francis Relyea Holmes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Volney Rattan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Rosswell Eric Hardy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Wilbur Copley Herbert, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ross Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Alexander McCook Craighead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Mason Smith, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Mansfield Symington, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Herron White Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Maurice Russel Fitts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Marvin Rood Dye, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Emanuel Reyenthaler Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Irving Truitt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Zuppann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Kirkland Rice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Hammond Davies Birks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Holden Hagan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lester Smith Ostrander, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Tannahill White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Allen Whitney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Brinton Jopson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Charles Paul Cullen, of Rhode Island.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick Harold Gnarini, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Roscoe Bunyan Ellis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Albert Langan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jeremiah Emmet Murphy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Gibson Perley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Milton Conroy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Ralph Boomhower, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh Andrew Wear, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Allan Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. David Loring, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stockbridge Carleton Hilton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Dixin Everett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gordon Congdon King, of New York.

Second Lieut. Jackson Roger Sharman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harvey Clark McClary, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Willard James Freeman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Jay Melvin Fields, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Anthony Horkan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel Craumer Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Winant Caygill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Emery St. George, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Lloyd Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Berthoud Clifford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Elson Jeffres, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Epler Cadwell Mills, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harry Emerson Storms, of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. Orlo Harry Quinn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ernest Rollen Hoftzyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John W. Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Anderson Page, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Manning Battle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Roach Sproul, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Virgil Conkling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Russell Silvey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alexander Oscar Gorder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Edmund Garbrick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Forrest Adair Roberts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alonzo Franklin Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas Ellsworth Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Max John Berg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas Jennings Guilbeau, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh James Hannigan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Joseph Mathison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Milo Victor Buchanan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kearle Lee Berry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Emmett Wiley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Earl Parker Kemp, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Elbridge Chickering, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Reece McReynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

David Dean Barrett, of Colorado.

William Willard Burke, of Colorado.

Arthur Dudley Fay, of Massachusetts.

William Barney Pitts, of North Carolina.

Thomas Harry Ramsey, of Nevada.

Second Lieut. Paul Delmar Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Burnham Rock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Gaillard Pinckney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Franklin O'Connor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Fred Currie Milner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Parks Driskell, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Kenney Bowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Wallace Georgeson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Marion Darr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Clarke Webster, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Thomas Ward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frederick William Wendt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William C. Thurman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Eviston Shideler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Oliver William Fannin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Frost Craig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Leland Turner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henderson Donaldson Emery, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Oscar K. Wolber, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Russell Slocum, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Karl Eugene Henion, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas Lindsay Creekmore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Orial Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Carrington Stettinius, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Russell J. Potts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Hoover Craig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Rupley Schwartz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thaddeus C. Knight, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ollie William Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Ewell Boyd, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Louis Wilsom Maddox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clark Olds Tayntor, of Pennsylvania.

Ernest Eugene Stansbery, of Arkansas.

Second Lieut. Malvern Jesse Nabb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Andrew Henry Hilgartner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Clyde Glithero, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Phillip Watkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard Noble Armstrong, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Philip John Sexton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. W. Fulton Magill, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Curry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Otis Bearl Adams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Millard Fillmore Staples, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Hugh Henderson Drake, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Herbert Kelleher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Benjamin Risher Sleeper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 James Joseph Kelley, of Massachusetts.  
 Walter Byron Fariss, of Kansas.  
 Second Lieut. Robert John Wagoner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Edgar Vernon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Felix V. Embree, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Thomas Makinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Clarence Ewir Allen, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 George F. Herrick, of Illinois.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Williams McCall, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Richard Hunneman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Winfred Earl Merriam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Laurence MacHatton Tharp, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Clive A. Wray, of New York.  
 Second Lieut. Donald Potter Vail, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Brevard Steel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Douglas Brooks Baker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Hunter White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Watson Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Everett Busch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Gordon Busteed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Laurie Scott, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Wilbur Heisse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Douglas Geoffrey McGrath, of New Jersey.  
 Stephen Clough Peabody, of Massachusetts.  
 Max Bernstein, of New York.  
 Herschel Vespasian Johnson, of North Carolina.  
 Second Lieut. William Bernard Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Stewart Darden Hervey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Lee Blanding, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Joyce Pearson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. J. Gordon Hussey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lester Thomas Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leo Donovan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Edwin Kirk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Welch Hayes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Vincent Rochester Bartlett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel Merrill Bemiss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Richard Lawrence Holbrook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James King Hoyt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Julian Gilliam Hart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Murray Leffingwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Theodore Sunstone, of Maryland.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Bee McDaniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Henry Schaper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Randall Thomas Kendrick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Percy McCay Vernon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel Ward Perrott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jay Albert Richardson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Milton Whitney, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Emile James Boyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Melvin Bardin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Phocion Guillet, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leander Forest Conley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Paul Patrick Reilly, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Peter J. Lloyd, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Paul Stuart Buchanan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Cranston Gullatt Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lewis Berkeley Cox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Theodore Morton Cornell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Launcelot Minor Blackford, of Virginia.  
 Frederick Webster Deck, of the District of Columbia.  
 Second Lieut. Fernand George Dumont, Infantry Officers' Corps.  
 First Lieut. Stephen Young Mann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Joseph Houston Payne, of Kentucky.  
 Second Lieut. George Elmer Braker, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Paul Vincent Kellogg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Langdon Douglas Wythe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Osborne Flautt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Giles Frederic Ewing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Fred William King, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ivy Winfred Crawford, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Stone Fishback, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Robert Saxton Downing, of New York.  
 Second Lieut. Clement Austin Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Mountford Hancock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Pvt. Jesse Benjamin Smith, Twenty-second United States Infantry.  
 Selden Spencer Smith, of Minnesota.  
 Second Lieut. John Reed Hodge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur Richard Walk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leslie Egner Toole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lewis Aloysius List, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Frederick Johnson, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Francis Murray Brady, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Eubert Harrison Malone, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Wayne William Schmidt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Theodore Wright Crossen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Footville Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Gerhard Peterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Truman Morris Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Capt. Herman Livingston Rogers, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Veno Earl Sacre, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Warner Bernie Van Aken, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Richard Gardiner Plumley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Charles Rexford Davis, of New York.  
 Second Lieut. Cecil Leland Rutledge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Theodore Christian Gerber, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles John McCarthy, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert William Duthie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 James Nathaniel McClure, of Kentucky.  
 Second Lieut. Garth Bly Haddock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Maurice Thompson Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Hutchins McMahon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lawrence Leonard William Meinzen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Capt. Courtland Marcus Hulings, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Alan Erlenborn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Le Conte Ramsey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Johnson Albright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Jones King, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Raymond Edwin Vermette, of Kansas.  
 Second Lieut. Alexander Adair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edward Streicher Rothrock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Grant Alexander Schlieker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Raymond Joseph Hurley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Elmer Ellsworth Stone, jr., of California.  
 Burnett Forrest Treat, of Kansas.  
 Second Lieut. William Grant Hilliard, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Albert Cushing Cleveland, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leslie Marshall Skerry, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Walter Carper Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Anthony Joseph Touart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Percy Gray, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Dan Harold Riner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Morriss Browning, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Malcolm Palmer Bail, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Arthur E. Easterbrook, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Gordon Cumming, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Raymond Boyd Jauss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thaddus Ernest Peterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harry John Collins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Edgar V. Maher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Guy Blanton Hazelgrove, of Virginia.  
 George Anderson King, jr., of the District of Columbia.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Paul Hollowell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Chester Franklin Price, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harley Martin Kilgore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Richard Johnson Broyles, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Will Ellis May, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Rinehart Jutte, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Norris Zigler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Herbert Clinton Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Plautus Ibern Lipsey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Marshall Hood McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Ide Eager, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Prather Van Ripper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Edmund Serle Bell, of Pennsylvania.  
 Second Lieut. Archie Winning Hutton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charlton Mayer Theus, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Reimers Bechtel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Thomas Harry Frost, of Georgia.  
 First Lieut. Robert Ernest Archibald, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Bayless Alexander, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Buhl Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jesse Faust Wentz, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Donald Paton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Felix Tabor Simpson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Chauncey Vernon Crabb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Joseph Rockafeller, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frank Columbus David, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John White Easley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Adrain Robert Brian, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Burton Loren Lucas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Elijah Garrett Arnold, of California.  
 Second Lieut. Russell R. Riddell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Walter Russell Ketcham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. George Stephen Wear, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Wilbur Fisk Littleton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Huger Labouisse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Walter Throckmorton Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Elizur Kirke Hart Fessenden, of Massachusetts.  
 John Emmett Curran, of Oklahoma.  
 Second Lieut. John Wilson O'Daniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Snader McCloy, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Frederick Winant, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Smith Goodwin Fallaw, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Harry Dalton Kendrick, of Ohio.  
 Second Lieut. Howard Wallace Cowan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Walter Eugene Perkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Evan Haynes, of California.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph Richard Busk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alonzo Loveland Johnston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Andrew Lyman Cooley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Harry Frank Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Leonard Corydon Barrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Aloysius McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Carl McKee Innis, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Henry Allen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Ernest Paschal, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Faxon H. Bishop, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Benjamin Witwer Pelton, of New York.  
 Second Lieut. Joseph William McKenna, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lyman Hague Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Francis Aaron Cochrene, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Brounlee Longre, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Paul Leon Porter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Cherrington Vickers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Losco Lafayette McDaniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Stanley Joseph Grogan, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Sergt. Henri Wolbrette, First Infantry Machine Gun Company, Louisiana National Guard.  
 Second Lieut. Robert Brice Waters, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Bidwell Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Stonewall Jackson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Hamilton Fish Armstrong, of New Jersey.  
 Corpl. Henry Carrington Jordan, First Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard.  
 Robert Elting Woodward, of the District of Columbia.  
 Gerald Preshaw, of Kansas.  
 William Kenyon Lloyd, of Arkansas.  
 Second Lieut. Harold Quentin Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Reuben Samuel Parker, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ward Rathbun Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Davis Jencks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Warner Beardsley Gates, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald, of Minnesota.  
 Second Lieut. Max Albert Tuttle, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William Miller Bouknight, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Farlow Burt, of Missouri.  
 Warren Joseph Clear, of Massachusetts.  
 Second Lieut. Philip Henry Didriksen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Oscar Joseph Neundorfer, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Westwood Bowden Hays, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Atwater Van Dyke, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Frederick Aloysius Norton, of Massachusetts.  
 Allen Williamson Talley, of New York.  
 Second Lieut. Wellborn Saxon Priddy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. O. D. Wells, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Russell Thurston Fry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 William Baker Norris, jr., of Missouri.  
 Second Lieut. Leonard Myrton Gaines, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Madison Percy Jones, Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Ross Berry Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Samuel Irvine Anderson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Philip Rice Hough, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Walter B. Huff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Merle J. Adams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Jefferson Aloysius Healy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Bennett Woodburn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Kenneth Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James William Payne, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Capt. Arthur Paulfrey Terry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. William B. Wilson, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Stanley French Griswold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Thomas Dibrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Wilbur Thomas Hooven, jr., of New Jersey.  
 Second Lieut. Edmund Jones Lilly, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Stephen David Lankester, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Oliver R. Hayes, of Massachusetts.  
 Second Lieut. Daniel Hall Ripley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Eugene Goldsmith Shrock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Cornelius Edward Ryan, of Massachusetts.  
 Second Lieut. Raymond William Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Garlot Hannan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Henry Gottfritz Young, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Edwin Hull, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Charles Augustus Rawson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 James Franklin Corn of Kentucky.  
 Second Lieut. Barkley Edward Lax, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Earle Edward Horton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Carl Mark Rutan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Francis Bresnahan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Campbell Cleave, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Koger Marion Still, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Alexander Hamilton Garnjost, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Herbert F. Thomas, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Donald Weldon Brann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Samuel Joseph Arthur Kelley, of Massachusetts.  
 Arthur Arnold Baker, of Kansas.  
 Joseph Nathan Arthur, of South Carolina.  
 Second Lieut. Gilman Kimball Crockett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Thomas Edison Roderick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. Wallace Alan Mead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 James Henry Howe, of Mississippi.  
 Second Lieut. James Sherman Medill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Jurey Howard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. James Kennedy Moorhead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.  
 Second Lieut. John Cleveland Robinson Hall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

- Robert Artel Case, of Iowa.  
Second Lieut. Ray Winfield Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- John James Lyons, of Nebraska.  
Second Lieut. Elbert Wilson Lockwood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Fuller Frizzell, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Benjamin Oliver, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robinson Earl Duff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Leon Wilcomb Hilliard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. David Jenkins Ewing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Walter Colen Blalock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Arthur Reid, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hamilton Johnston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Raymond Godfrey Lehman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Irvine Callander Scudder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- John Russell Deane, of California.  
Richard Zeigler Crane, of Massachusetts.  
George William Smith, of Vermont.  
Hilliard Vincent MacGowan, of New York.
- Second Lieut. George Smith Berry, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Carl Harms Schroeder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Guy Sidney Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Claude Briggs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Christopher Sutton Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Cadwalader Price, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Paul Samuel Beard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Norman Bemis Chandler, of Massachusetts.  
Richard Ogle Welch, of Maryland.
- Second Lieut. Richard Head Trippe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roswell Herbert Bill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harry Arthur Robinson, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wright Helm Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George William Clover, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Xavier Callahan, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Percy Lee Manefee, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Donald Bentley Doan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edwin Allan Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harvey Gwin Thomas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Edward Walter Moses, of Missouri.  
Second Lieut. Richard Grant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Leftwich Harrison, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roy Shedrick Meek, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Floyd C. Harding, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Rolfe Saunders Sample, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wesley Clayton Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Charles Byron McColley, of Iowa.  
Second Lieut. Robert Edward Kennington, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Percy Lee Sadler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Luther Morrow, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robert Weed Doye, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Cecil Rymer, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Virgil Lourie Blanding, of Illinois.  
George Franklin Ludington, of Maryland.  
Henry Fletcher Martin, of Florida.  
Alan Grant Paine, of Washington.  
Irving Smith, jr., of New Jersey.  
Frederic Clayton Stiles, of Illinois.  
Eugene Raymond Vawter, of West Virginia.
- Second Lieut. Charles Robert Woody, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hugh Coy Courtright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Evan Marshall Sherrill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Wendell Tyng Smith, of Maine.  
Second Lieut. James Wylie Arnold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Bernard Franklin Hurless, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Dorsey Gooch Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis James Hablas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Winslow Washburn, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lynn Helm, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- James Archibald Edmond, of Texas.  
Second Lieut. Raymond Mathias Heckman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Francis Robert Dunlop Holran, of New Jersey.  
Second Lieut. Harold Tibbitts Gallagher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Allan Prescott Tappan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Beverly Daniel Evans, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Robert Frayser Wilson, of Missouri.  
Second Lieut. Milton Jarrett Norman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Watson Porch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Henry Hildring, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Jennings Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Emory Adolphus Peek, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Pvt. Edward Adolph Vosseler, Company B, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.
- Second Lieut. William Donald McMillin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Arthur Breckinridge Wade, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Gideon Kyle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Hurst Rodman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Dan Powell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hulsey Beall Cason, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Samuel John Cole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis Patrick Tiers, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. David Lamson Wood, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- George Giltner Bell, of Kansas.  
Capt. Edward Thorp Lane, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- James Fairbank Smith, of Illinois.  
Second Lieut. William Charles Louisell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herbert Benjamin Wilcox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Russell White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Harold Thompson Ammerman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Harwood Plough, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Jesse Eckard Whitt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Emanuel Goe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Seton, of New York.

Second Lieut. William Leonard Ritter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Winchell Patterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Marion Herman Cardwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Patterson Whiteman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Atherton Richards, of California.

Ellis De Vern Willis, of Iowa.

Gerald Fessenden Beal, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Charles Henry Sears, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Druid Emmet Wheeler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Royall Lugton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Michael Johann Perret, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Herbert Eypper, of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. Stewart Elvin Reimel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Douglas Power Newell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kendall Jordan Fielder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frederick Page Geyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Joseph Trimble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Curtis De Ware, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh Donald Adair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ellery Loring, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Lester Clinton Wing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Robbins Bibb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph C. Behan, jr., of New York.

Benjamin Hilsdon Bartholow, of New York.

Irving McNeil Ives, of New York.

John Raeburn Green, of Missouri.

Second Lieut. Reginald R. Bacon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Danial Tucker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Russell Conwell Snyder, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. David Broome Van Pelt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Ezra Pond, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harvey Allan Tonnesen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Shuyler Bailey Marshall, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Neal Tuttle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Hubbell Emerson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Eddy Cook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Chalmers McDermid, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Washington Young, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Pete Crisspell Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Hill Mitchell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leslie Harrod Blank, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Donald Stevens Grimm, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benton Lamar Boykin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Michael Eugene Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kameil Maertens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raymond John Considine, of Pennsylvania.

Second Lieut. Allan James Kennedy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Clark Cutrer, of Mississippi.

Clifton Rogers Gordon, of California.

Second Lieut. Martin Luther Howard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leo Joseph Farrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bradford Seely Covell, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Galt Elder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Shea Wood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Owen Stephens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Henry Quarterman, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Brandon Bain, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ira Clarence Eaker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Tom Dunbar Halliday, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Harrison Arthur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stanton Louis Bertschey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Warren Miles Amerine, of Georgia.

Second Lieut. Romeyn Beck Hough, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henry Cowles Merritt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Cheney L. Bertholf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Dudley Edwards Bell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Clarence Bovaird Nixon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Carl Glass, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sidney Clifford, of Rhode Island.

Harry Lee Franklin, of Kentucky.

Isam Rowland Williams, of North Carolina.

Second Lieut. Edwin L. Collins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Bestor Meriweather, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Franck Dahringer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank George Hinman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Lee Cook, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Colbert Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Grahame Molloy Bates, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Rooke Evans, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Quail Whitten, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Reese Roberts, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Donald L. Bressler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Ernst Lauer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Hugh Dumas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Shober Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Thompson Baker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Louis Samuel Nast Phillipp, of Tennessee.

Second Lieut. Albert Woodbury Emmons, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Porter Bell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold William Keller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin William Piburn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Clyde Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Johnston McCutcheon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Henry Clark, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Stoddard Whittemore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Carl Maack, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Addison Leavens Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Mack Morgan Lynch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henry Philip Folwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sergt. Robert Perry Mahon, jr., Company K, First Infantry, Louisiana National Guard.

Judson Gordon Martell, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Frank Huber Partridge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Franklin Knight Kennedy, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Claiborne Royall, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Crittenden Segur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lynwood Herbert Smith, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leo Vivian Cowlin, of Pennsylvania.

David Pinckney Powers, of Virginia.

Second Lieut. Stewart Alexander McHie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robb Steere MacKie, of New York.

Second Lieut. Derrill de Saussure Trenholm, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Stafford Marion Cromelin, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Raymon Gartin, Quartermaster Section, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Michael Edmond Halloran, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Idwal Hubert Edwards, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul James Vevia, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ralph Burnham Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henri de La Chapelle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Barclay Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Victor Elliott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Martin Sims Read, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richardson Bronson, of Connecticut.

Second Lieut. Paul Steele, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Fred Thurston Marsh, of New Hampshire.

Second Lieut. Luther Nathaniel Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Archibald Ralph Gordon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Earle Rowe Spaulding, of Nebraska.

Second Lieut. Stanley Augustus Anderson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Emmett Cummings, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Philip Gerald Carroll, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Winter Davis Horton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Fayette Schoonover, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Letcher Lafon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Louis Simmons Stickney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Tarleton Fleming Parsons, of Virginia.

Second Lieut. John Bethea Stratford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. John Ralston Graham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Henry Gillin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Larkin Dikes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ben Curtis McComas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Gunn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Maurice Garver Stubbs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Pvt. Boniface Campbell, Battery F, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Cyril Kelly Richards, of Missouri.

Second Lieut. Archibald Andrew Fall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Vernon William Aikins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Romaine Schucker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Stewart Warren, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Weeks Cunningham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Roland Sylvester Dingley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Leo Davey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Sam Berto Hearn, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Goode Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Walker Farmer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Martin Belwood, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Patrick O'Reilly, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henry Oscar Swindler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Delos Grosvenor Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alfred Leslie Haig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Haskell Allison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Fred Othello Mills, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herman P. Quentin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Downes Parnell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bruce Glenn Kirk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Dacre Hamilton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Davis Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Russell Skinner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Hager Randolph, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bernard Amander Bingham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Burwell Alexander Atkinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Ashby Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Norris Adron Wimberley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Ralph Kerbow, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lloyd Leander Boughton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Stephen Edward Hurley, of Illinois.

Second Lieut. Marquis George Eaton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Gerald William Norman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Leonard Hooen, of New Jersey.

Walton Alfred Elliott, of Iowa.

Second Lieut. John Alexander Klein, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Harold Luse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Clayton Seraska Whitehead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Arthur Swift, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Edwin Grose, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Creighton Wright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kilburn Roby Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carl Bullitt Rauterberg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Everett Latimer Rice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence A. Kurtz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leland Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Martin Stevenson Chester, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Marion Dudley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Marcel Henry Mial, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence Allen Ludlum, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Connor Samford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Reichelderfer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Samuel Snyder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Rufus Harold Milne, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Francis Cohn, of Nebraska.

Second Lieut. Alexander Russell Bolling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Duncan Thomas Boisseau, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Thomas Lucey, jr., of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. James Leonard Garza, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Evan Jervis Morris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Brighton Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Francis Campbell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Dunbar Chambliss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Charles Beebe, Coast Artillery Corps, Oregon National Guard.

John Augustus Rodgers, of Pennsylvania.

Second Lieut. Sam Murray, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Joseph Kilgore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Church Chamberlin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Horace Deming Wilce, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

*To be second lieutenant with rank from October 31, 1917.*

Edward Hanson Connor, jr., of Kansas.

*To be second lieutenant with rank from November 29, 1917.*

Thomas Newton Stark, of South Carolina.

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from October 26, 1917.*

Edgardo Vazquez, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Virgil Norberto Cordero, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mario Cordero, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Timoteo Sapia, of Porto Rico.

Juan Luis Oliver, of Porto Rico.

Edwardo Andino Romanach, of Porto Rico.

Guillermo Geddes Latimer, of Porto Rico.

Rafael Pirazzl, of Porto Rico.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 4, 1918.*

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March to be major general.

Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt to be brigadier general.

##### CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Melvin Verne Oggel to be chaplain.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Charles August Stammel, jr.

Albert Gordon Bower.

Arthur Russell Porter, jr.

Virgil Heath Cornell.

Everett Le Compte Cook.

Ralph Leslie Cudlipp.

James Brent Anderson.

George Perry Ross.

Ebner Holmes Inmon.

William Alger Shaw.

Theo. Wallace O'Brien.

##### DENTAL CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants.*

John Godfrey Urban.

Carl Stevenson Emmert.

William Henry Siefert.

Samuel J. Lewis.

James Henry O'Reilly.

Frederick Werner Miller.

James Alfred Curtis, jr.

James Jay Weeks.

John Nelson White.

Homer Lash Sams.

George Magnor Krough.

Wayne W. Woolley.

Edward Wallace Barr.

Fernando Emilio Rodriguez.

John Leigh Davis.

Joseph Henry Jaffer.

Adolph August Meyer.

Howard Clayton Feyler.

William Ferdinand Scheumann.

Alonzo Gooch McCue, jr.

Campbell Hopson Glascock.

Austin Freeman Roberts.

William Frederic Wieck.

Thomas Herbert Veale.

Lawrence Joseph Dunn.

Carl Reuben Oman.

Leslie Albert Gould.

Harold Avery Curtis.

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

Ralston Dean Livingston to be a second lieutenant.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Leon C. Swager to be second lieutenant.

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leon J. Walrath to be second lieutenant.

Harold Stacey Macomber to be second lieutenant.

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Leonard Over.

Carlton B. Rettig.

Samuel O. Taylor.

John S. McCloy.

Robert Driscoll.

George S. Warren.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

George Wesley Norrick.

Lynn Helm, jr.

Fred P. Clark.

Frank Starr Pope.

Alfred G. Ford.

Edward Reese Roberts.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS,  
*To be second lieutenants.*

Harry Lee Campbell.  
Lawrence W. Fox, jr.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Walter A. Stover.  
James R. Lowry, jr.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

*To be major generals.*

Brig. Gen. William C. Langfitt.  
Brig. Gen. John E. McMahon.  
Brig. Gen. William G. Haan.

*To be brigadier generals.*

Col. John B. McDonald.  
Col. Edward A. Millar.  
Col. DeRosey C. Cabell.  
Col. Thomas H. Rees.  
Col. George W. Gatchell.  
Col. P. D. Lochridge.  
Col. Nathaniel F. McClure.  
Col. Peter C. Harris.  
Col. Munroe McFarland.  
Col. William R. Sample.  
Col. Eli A. Helmick.  
Col. John S. Winn.  
Col. Robert L. Howze.  
Col. Clement A. F. Flagler.  
Col. Charles D. Rhodes.  
Col. William W. Harts.  
Col. Charles Crawford.  
Col. William S. Graves.  
Col. Frank D. Webster.  
Col. Joseph D. Leitch.  
Col. Robert Alexander.  
Col. William C. Davis.  
Col. Francis C. Marshall.  
Col. Edgar Jadwin.  
Col. James A. Ryan.  
Col. Fred W. Sladen.  
Col. Harry H. Bandholtz.  
Col. Peter Murray.  
Col. Paul A. Wolf.  
Col. Tiemann N. Horn.  
Col. Palmer E. Pierce.  
Col. William Chamberlaine.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, to be major.  
Capt. Alfred M. Mason, to be major.  
Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, to be major.  
Capt. Joseph Matson, to be major.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

*To be first lieutenants.*

Second Lieut. Simon Medine.  
Second Lieut. Samuel L. Kuhn.  
Second Lieut. Louis Graham.  
Second Lieut. Roy M. McCutchen.  
Second Lieut. William Lohmeyer, jr.  
Second Lieut. William A. Clark.  
Second Lieut. Aubrey H. Bond.  
Second Lieut. Hubert W. Collins.  
Second Lieut. Harold J. McDonald.  
Second Lieut. Maurice P. van Buren.  
Second Lieut. Frederick S. H. Smith.  
Second Lieut. Frank B. Hastie.  
Second Lieut. Harold Van V. Fay.  
Second Lieut. Oscar R. Peterson.  
Second Lieut. Thomas K. Meloy.  
Second Lieut. Robert A. Love.  
Second Lieut. Bennet H. Bowley, jr.  
Second Lieut. Robert D. Ingalls.  
Second Lieut. William L. G. Mackenzie.  
Second Lieut. Walter L. Medding.  
Second Lieut. Warren A. Lyon.  
Second Lieut. Roger W. Parkhurst.  
Second Lieut. Albert C. Lieber, jr.  
Second Lieut. Robert K. Munroe.  
Second Lieut. James A. Bjerregaard.  
Second Lieut. Eugene F. Gaebler.

Second Lieut. William C. Atwater.  
Second Lieut. Henry E. Strout, jr.  
Second Lieut. John A. Strang.  
Second Lieut. George E. Robinson.  
Second Lieut. Frank C. Rogers.  
Second Lieut. Philip N. Cristal.  
Second Lieut. Clifford H. Springer.  
Second Lieut. Edward P. Morton.  
Second Lieut. Langley S. Homer.  
Second Lieut. George J. Nold.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Maj. William H. Tefft to be lieutenant colonel.  
Maj. Llewellyn P. Williamson to be lieutenant colonel.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Dennis P. Quinlan.  
Maj. Gouverneur V. Packer.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Davis.  
Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield.  
Lieut. Col. Robert S. Smith.  
Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Morton J. Henry.  
Maj. William Elliott.  
Maj. James A. Logan, jr.  
Maj. Salmon F. Dutton.

MEDICAL CORPS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Hess.  
Lieut. Col. Christopher C. Collins.  
Benjamin J. Edger, jr.  
Samuel M. Waterhouse.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

James D. Heysinger.  
Lloyd L. Smith.  
John B. Huggins.  
William H. Tefft.  
Llewellyn P. Williamson.  
William R. Davis.  
Leartus J. Owen.  
Robert M. Culler.  
Frank W. Weed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*To be colonels.*

Kenneth Morton.  
Samuel Hof.

SIGNAL CORPS.

*To be colonels.*

Daniel J. Carr.  
Leonard D. Wildman.

*To be lieutenant colonel.*

Alfred T. Clifton.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Charles Keller.  
Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby.  
Lieut. Col. James F. McIndoe.  
Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow.  
Lieut. Col. George P. Howell.  
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Altstaetter.  
Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Rand.  
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Jackson.  
Lieut. Col. Gustave R. Lukesh.

*To be captains.*

First Lieut. Edmond H. Levy.  
First Lieut. Thoma. D. Stamps.  
First Lieut. Bartley M. Harloe.  
First Lieut. Starr C. Wardrop.  
First Lieut. Girard B. Troland.  
First Lieut. Llewellyn M. Griffith.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Louis R. Burgess.  
Lieut. Col. James A. Shipton.  
Lieut. Col. William Chamberlaine.  
Lieut. Col. George H. McManus.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Timberlake.  
 Lieut. Col. James M. Williams.  
 Lieut. Col. Alston Hamilton.  
 Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, jr.  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Knowlton.  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Wheeler, jr.  
 Lieut. Col. Robert E. Callan.  
 Lieut. Col. Edwin Landon.  
 Lieut. Col. Clarence H. McNeil.  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Tracy.  
 Lieut. Col. Percy M. Kessler.  
 Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood.  
 Lieut. Col. George T. Patterson.  
 Lieut. Col. Frank K. Fergusson.  
 Lieut. Col. William E. Cole.  
 Lieut. Col. Marcellus G. Spinks.  
 Lieut. Col. Jacob C. Johnson.  
 Lieut. Col. Robert E. Wyllie.  
 Lieut. Col. William Forse.  
 Lieut. Col. Malcolm Young.  
 Lieut. Col. Laurence C. Brown.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry L. Steele.  
 Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Dwyer.  
 Lieut. Col. James B. Mitchell.  
 Lieut. Col. Alfred S. Morgan.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles H. Hilton.  
 Lieut. Col. Edward L. Glasgow.  
 Lieut. Col. Percy Willis.  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Douglas.  
 Lieut. Col. John R. Procter.  
 Lieut. Col. John B. Christian.  
 Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Phisterer.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Malcolm Young.  
 Maj. Laurence C. Brown.  
 Maj. Harry L. Steele.  
 Maj. Thomas F. Dwyer.  
 Maj. James B. Mitchell.  
 Maj. Alfred S. Morgan.  
 Maj. Charles H. Hilton.  
 Maj. Edward L. Glasgow.  
 Maj. Percy Willis.  
 Maj. William F. Stewart, jr.  
 Maj. Joseph B. Douglas.  
 Maj. Hudson T. Patten.  
 Maj. Edward Kimmell.  
 Maj. John R. Procter.  
 Maj. John B. Christian.  
 Maj. Frederick W. Phisterer.  
 Maj. Robert H. C. Kelton.  
 Maj. Percy P. Bishop.  
 Maj. Henry J. Hatch.  
 Maj. William F. Hase.  
 Maj. William R. Doores.  
 Maj. James F. Howell.  
 Maj. Jesse C. Nicholls.  
 Maj. Henry W. Schull.  
 Maj. Clifton C. Carter.  
 Maj. Stanley D. Embick.  
 Maj. William H. Monroe.  
 Maj. Leonard T. Waldron.  
 Maj. Ernest A. Greenough.  
 Maj. Alexander Greig, jr.  
 Maj. James A. Ruggles.  
 Maj. Terence E. Murphy.  
 Maj. Harry W. Newton.  
 Maj. Allen D. Raymond.  
 Maj. James R. Pourie.  
 Maj. John L. Hughes.  
 Maj. John W. C. Abbott.  
 Maj. Harry T. Matthews.  
 Maj. Harry C. Barnes.  
 Maj. Stephen H. Mould.  
 Maj. Louis S. Chappellear.  
 Maj. Granville Sevier.  
 Maj. Robert F. Woods.  
 Maj. Albert C. Thompson.  
 Maj. Ellison L. Gilmer.  
 Maj. John McBride, jr.  
 Maj. Richard K. Cravens.  
 Maj. George O. Hubbard.  
 Maj. James M. Wheeler.  
 Maj. Harrison S. Kerrick.

Maj. Frank J. Miller.  
 Maj. Philip S. Golderman.  
 Maj. Charles L. Lanham.  
 Maj. George F. Connolly.  
 Maj. John S. Johnston.  
 Maj. Joseph S. Hardin.  
 Maj. Louis E. Bennett.  
 Maj. George L. Hicks, jr.  
 Maj. Lynn E. Edwards.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. John E. Stephens.  
 Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Merrill.  
 Lieut. Col. Fox Conner.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry W. Butner.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry L. Newbold.  
 Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Scott.  
 Lieut. Col. Lucius R. Holbrook.  
 Lieut. Col. Harrison Hall.  
 Lieut. Col. Wright Smith.  
 Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Starbird.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles R. Lloyd.  
 Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.  
 Lieut. Col. Conrad H. Lanza.  
 Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Ryan.  
 Lieut. Col. Howard L. Landers.  
 Lieut. Col. William H. Burt.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Lewis S. Ryan.  
 Maj. Howard L. Landers.  
 Maj. William H. Burt.  
 Maj. Clarence N. Jones.  
 Maj. Frederick B. Hennessy.  
 Maj. Laurin L. Lawson.  
 Maj. Morris E. Locke.  
 Maj. John W. Kilbreth.  
 Maj. James H. Bryson.  
 Maj. Roger O. Mason.  
 Maj. William S. Browning.  
 Maj. Joseph F. Barnes.  
 Maj. William P. Ennis.  
 Maj. Dennis H. Currie.  
 Maj. Beverly F. Browne.  
 Maj. Raymond S. Pratt.  
 Maj. Alden F. Brewster.  
 Maj. Norton E. Wood.  
 Maj. Albert S. Fuger.  
 Maj. William N. Michel.  
 Maj. Ernest S. Wheeler.  
 Maj. Lesley J. McNair.  
 Maj. Walter D. Smith.  
 Maj. Creed F. Cox.  
 Maj. Leo P. Quinn.  
 Maj. Walter H. Smith.  
 Maj. Albert T. Bishop.  
 Maj. Harold W. Huntley.  
 Maj. Edwin De L. Smith.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Charles J. Ferris.  
 Capt. Walter D. Smith.  
 Capt. Creed F. Cox.  
 Capt. Leo P. Quinn.  
 Capt. Walter H. Smith.  
 Capt. John S. Hammond.  
 Capt. Albert T. Bishop.  
 Capt. Harold W. Huntley.  
 Capt. Edwin De L. Smith.  
 Capt. Ralph McT. Pennell.  
 Capt. Walter S. Sturgill.  
 Capt. Sherman Miles.  
 Capt. Cortlandt Parker.  
 Capt. Richard C. Burleson.  
 Capt. Joseph R. Davis.  
 Capt. John R. Starkey.  
 Capt. Rene E. De R. Hoyle.  
 Capt. Dawson Olmstead.  
 Capt. John C. Maul.  
 Capt. Albert L. Hall.  
 Capt. George H. Paine.  
 Capt. Leroy P. Collins.  
 Capt. Ballard Lyerly.  
 Capt. Robert H. Lewis.

Capt. Phillip W. Booker.  
 Capt. Fred T. Cruse.  
 Capt. James P. Marley.  
 Capt. Waldo C. Potter.  
 Capt. John W. Downer.  
 Capt. Benjamin M. Bailey.  
 Capt. William F. Sharp.  
 Capt. Frank Thorp, jr.  
 Capt. E. R. Warner McCabe.  
 Capt. Donald C. McDonald.  
 Capt. John G. Tyndall.  
 Capt. Otto L. Brunzell.  
 Capt. Clifford L. Corbin.  
 Capt. Pierre V. Kieffer.  
 Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr.  
 Capt. Maxwell Murray.  
 Capt. Alfred L. P. Sands.  
 Capt. Henry H. Pfeil.  
 Capt. Charles P. George.  
 Capt. Charles W. Harlow.  
 Capt. William H. Rucker.  
 Capt. William H. Shepherd.  
 Capt. Marshall G. Randol.  
 Capt. John N. Greely.  
 Capt. Webster A. Capron.  
 Capt. John E. Mort.  
 Capt. James H. Burns.  
 Capt. Everett S. Hughes.  
 Capt. Thomas J. Smith.  
 Capt. Roger S. Parrott.  
 Capt. Thurman H. Bane.  
 Capt. Thomas D. Sloan.  
 Capt. Harold Gelger.  
 Capt. Claude B. Thummell.  
 Capt. Edwin M. Watson.  
 Capt. Harold E. Miner.  
 Capt. Joseph A. Rogers.  
 Capt. Charles T. Griffith.  
 Capt. Ronald D. Johnson.  
 Capt. Jacob E. Devers.  
 Capt. Lucien H. Taliaferro.  
 Capt. Harold H. Bateman.  
 Capt. Frank A. Turner.  
 Capt. George G. Seaman.

*To be majors with rank from December 5, 1917.*

Capt. Franz A. Donlat.  
 Capt. Carl A. Baehr.  
 Capt. Robert S. Donaldson.

#### CAVALRY ARM.

##### *To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Caldwell.  
 Lieut. Col. James J. Hornbrook.  
 Lieut. Col. William F. Clark.  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones.  
 Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Rowell.  
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Fleming.  
 Lieut. Col. Oren B. Meyer.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles J. Symmonds.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton.  
 Lieut. Col. Edward D. Anderson.  
 Lieut. Col. George P. White.  
 Lieut. Col. Louis C. Scherer.  
 Lieut. Col. Robert J. Fleming.  
 Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Winans.  
 Lieut. Col. William T. Johnston.  
 Lieut. Col. Harold P. Howard.  
 Lieut. Col. Elmer Lindsley.  
 Lieut. Col. William J. Glasgow.  
 Lieut. Col. Frank S. Armstrong.  
 Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord.  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Rockenbach.  
 Lieut. Col. Kirby Walker.  
 Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles B. Drake.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry O. Williard.  
 Lieut. Col. John P. Wade.  
 Lieut. Col. Ola W. Bell.  
 Lieut. Col. Abraham G. Lott.  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Dallam.  
 Lieut. Col. William Kelly, jr.  
 Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Kennington.  
 Lieut. Col. Edward P. Orton.  
 Lieut. Col. Robert B. Powers.  
 Lieut. Col. Francis H. Pope.

Lieut. Col. Herman A. Sievert.  
 Lieut. Col. Pierce A. Murphy.  
 Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Arnold.

##### *To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. Alexander M. Miller.  
 Maj. Charles B. Drake.  
 Maj. Harry O. Williard.  
 Maj. John P. Wade.  
 Maj. Ola W. Bell.  
 Maj. Abraham G. Lott.  
 Maj. Samuel F. Dallam.  
 Maj. William Kelly, jr.  
 Maj. Henry C. Whitehead.  
 Maj. William D. Chitty.  
 Maj. Alfred E. Kennington.  
 Maj. Edward P. Orton.  
 Maj. Robert B. Powers.  
 Maj. Francis H. Pope.  
 Maj. Herman A. Sievert.  
 Maj. George E. Mitchell.  
 Maj. Pierce A. Murphy.  
 Maj. Frederick T. Arnold.  
 Maj. James N. Munro.  
 Maj. William S. Valentine.  
 Maj. Henry C. Smither.  
 Maj. Roy B. Harper.  
 Maj. Thomas A. Roberts.  
 Maj. Edgar A. Sirmyer.  
 Maj. Frank R. McCoy.  
 Maj. Clarence R. Day.  
 Maj. Willard H. McCornack.  
 Maj. Guy V. Henry.  
 Maj. Wallace B. Scales.  
 Maj. Conrad S. Babcock.  
 Maj. Charles C. Farmer, jr.  
 Maj. Grayson V. Heidt.  
 Maj. Albert N. McClure.  
 Maj. Holland Rubottom.  
 Maj. Aubrey Lippincott.  
 Maj. Henry W. Parker.  
 Maj. William H. Winters.  
 Maj. Douglas McCaskey.  
 Maj. Samuel B. Pearson.  
 Maj. Freeborn P. Holcomb.  
 Maj. Albert A. King.  
 Maj. Daniel Van Voorhis.  
 Maj. Julien E. Gaujot.  
 Maj. Delphey T. E. Casteel.  
 Maj. Joseph R. McAndrews.  
 Maj. George E. Lovell.  
 Maj. Frank L. Case.  
 Maj. John H. Lewis.  
 Maj. Harry N. Cootes.  
 Maj. Charles W. Van Way.  
 Maj. Wilson G. Heaton.  
 Maj. Edward Davis.  
 Maj. James M. Burroughs.  
 Maj. Dorsey Cullen.  
 Maj. Charles H. Boice.  
 Maj. Daniel H. Gienty.  
 Maj. William J. Kendrick.  
 Maj. George T. Bowman.  
 Maj. John S. Fair.  
 Maj. Robert J. Reaney.  
 Maj. Sherrard Coleman.  
 Maj. William F. Herringshaw.  
 Maj. Joseph A. Baer.  
 Maj. Charles F. Martin.  
 Maj. Willis V. Morris.  
 Maj. Walter S. Grant.  
 Maj. Charles M. Wesson.  
 Maj. Morton C. Mumma.  
 Maj. Frank P. Amos.  
 Maj. Julian A. Benjamin.  
 Maj. James Goethe.  
 Maj. Varen D. Dixon.  
 Maj. Verne La S. Rockwell.  
 Maj. George B. Comly.  
 Maj. Charles G. Harvey.  
 Maj. Richard M. Thomas.  
 Maj. George B. Rodney.  
 Maj. Alexander H. Davidson.  
 Maj. Christian A. Bach.  
 Maj. David H. Biddle.  
 Maj. William F. H. Godson.

Maj. George W. Winterburn.  
 Maj. Lewis Foerster.  
 Maj. William P. Moffet.  
 Maj. Archibald F. Commiskey.  
 Maj. William A. Cornell.  
 Maj. George J. Oden.  
 Maj. James E. Shelley.  
 Maj. Edward Calvert.  
 Maj. Edmund S. Sayer.  
 Maj. Bruce Palmer.  
 Maj. James E. Fechet.  
 Maj. Philip W. Corbusier.  
 Maj. Frederick M. Jones.  
 Maj. John A. Wagner.  
 Maj. Archie Miller.  
 Maj. William S. Wells.  
 Maj. William H. Clopton, jr.  
 Maj. Robert M. Nolan.  
 Maj. William O. Reed.  
 Maj. Henry Gibbins.  
 Maj. Charles O. Thomas, jr.  
 Maj. Edmond R. Tompkins.  
 Maj. Arthur Poillon.  
 Maj. George A. Purington.  
 Maj. George W. Biegler.  
 Maj. Francis W. Glover.  
 Maj. Laurence S. Carson.  
 Maj. Timothy M. Coughlan.  
 Maj. Alexander B. Cox.  
 Maj. James Huston.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Charles F. Martin.  
 Capt. Willis V. Morris.  
 Capt. Walter S. Grant.  
 Capt. Charles M. Wesson.  
 Capt. Morton C. Mumma.  
 Capt. Frank P. Amos.  
 Capt. Julian A. Benjamin.  
 Capt. James Goethe.  
 Capt. Varian D. Dixon.  
 Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell.  
 Capt. George B. Comly.  
 Capt. Charles G. Harvey.  
 Capt. Richard M. Thomas.  
 Capt. George B. Rodney.  
 Capt. Alexander H. Davidson.  
 Capt. Christian A. Bach.  
 Capt. David H. Biddle.  
 Capt. William F. H. Godson.  
 Capt. George W. Winterburn.  
 Capt. Lewis Foerster.  
 Capt. William P. Moffet.  
 Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey.  
 Capt. William A. Cornell.  
 Capt. George J. Oden.  
 Capt. James E. Shelley.  
 Capt. Edward Calvert.  
 Capt. Edmund S. Sayer.  
 Capt. Bruce Palmer.  
 Capt. James E. Fechet.  
 Capt. Philip W. Corbusier.  
 Capt. Frederick M. Jones.  
 Capt. John A. Wagner.  
 Capt. Archie Miller.  
 Capt. William S. Wells.  
 Capt. William H. Clopton, jr.  
 Capt. Robert M. Nolan.  
 Capt. William O. Reed.  
 Capt. Henry Gibbins.  
 Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr.  
 Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins.  
 Capt. Arthur Poillon.  
 Capt. George A. Purington.  
 Capt. George W. Biegler.  
 Capt. Francis W. Glover.  
 Capt. Lawrence S. Carson.  
 Capt. Alexander B. Cox.  
 Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan.  
 Capt. James Huston.  
 Capt. Leonard L. Deltrick.  
 Capt. Richard B. Going.  
 Capt. Hamilton Bowle.  
 Capt. Frederick J. Herman.  
 Capt. Ben Lear, jr.  
 Capt. George P. Tyner.

Capt. William A. Austin.  
 Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane.  
 Capt. Emory S. West.  
 Capt. Eben Swift, jr.  
 Capt. Albert E. Phillips.  
 Capt. John Alden Degen.  
 Capt. George F. Bailey.  
 Capt. Clarence C. Culver.  
 Capt. Benjamin O. Davis.  
 Capt. Edward C. Wells.  
 Capt. Harry B. Jordan.  
 Capt. Frank P. Lahm.  
 Capt. Kerr T. Riggs.  
 Capt. John A. Pearson.  
 Capt. William G. Meade.  
 Capt. Guy Kent.  
 Capt. Frederick Mears.  
 Capt. Alden M. Graham.  
 Capt. Eugene J. Ely.  
 Capt. C. Emery Hathaway.  
 Capt. Arthur G. Fisher.  
 Capt. Matt C. Bristol.  
 Capt. Horace N. Munro.  
 Capt. Seth W. Cook.  
 Capt. David L. Roscoe.  
 Capt. Herbert E. Mann.  
 Capt. Henry T. Bull.  
 Capt. Frank E. Davis.  
 Capt. John C. Pegram.  
 Capt. Henry E. Mitchell.  
 Capt. William H. Cowles.  
 Capt. John K. Herr.  
 Capt. Philip H. Sheridan.  
 Capt. Joseph F. Taulbee.  
 Capt. Andrew W. Smith.  
 Capt. William W. Edwards.  
 Capt. John A. Barry.  
 Capt. William W. Gordon.  
 Capt. Harold B. Johnson.  
 Capt. James P. Castleman.  
 Capt. Albert H. Mueller.  
 Capt. Allan F. McLean.  
 Capt. Herman S. Dilworth.  
 Capt. Frank B. Kobes.  
 Capt. John V. Spring, jr.  
 Capt. Norman H. Davis.  
 Capt. Charles Telford.  
 Capt. Olan C. Aleshire.  
 Capt. Emil P. Laurson.  
 Capt. Frederick E. Shnyder.  
 Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr.  
 Capt. James A. Mars.  
 Capt. John C. Montgomery.  
 Capt. Dorsey R. Rodney.  
 Capt. Alexander M. Milton.  
 Capt. Carl Boyd.  
 Capt. Stephen W. Winfree.  
 Capt. George E. Nelson.  
 Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne.  
 Capt. Emil Engel.  
 Capt. Emmet Addis.  
 Capt. Harry L. King.  
 Capt. Arthur G. Hixson.  
 Capt. Walton Goodwin, jr.  
 Capt. David H. Scott.  
 Capt. Robert C. Richardson.  
 Capt. Robert M. Campbell.  
 Capt. George B. Hunter.  
 Capt. Stanley Koch.  
 Capt. Stephen C. Reynolds.  
 Capt. William V. Carter.  
 Capt. Henry C. Pratt.  
 Capt. Charles B. Amory, jr.  
 Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds.  
 Capt. Charles S. Hoyt.  
 Capt. James J. O'Hara.  
 Capt. Roy W. Holderness.  
 Capt. James S. Greene.  
 Capt. Gerald C. Brant.  
 Capt. George C. Lawrason.  
 Capt. Arthur H. Wilson.  
 Capt. William C. F. Nicholson.  
 Capt. George Dillman.  
 Capt. Philip J. R. Kiehl.  
 Capt. Charles L. Scott.

Capt. James H. Dickey.  
 Capt. Ralph Talbot, jr.  
 Capt. William N. Hensley, jr.  
 Capt. Berkeley T. Merchant.  
 Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst.  
 Capt. Arthur W. Holderness.  
 Capt. Louis A. O'Donnell.  
 Capt. William W. West, jr.  
 Capt. Reynold F. Migdalski.  
 Capt. Henry R. Smalley.  
 Capt. Robert Blaine.  
 Capt. Frederick T. Dickman.  
 Capt. George W. De Armond.  
 Capt. John G. Quekemeyer.  
 Capt. Frank M. Andrews.  
 Capt. Joseph C. King.  
 Capt. George L. Converse, jr.  
 Capt. Donald A. Robinson.  
 Capt. Bruce L. Burch.  
 Capt. Edgar M. Whiting.  
 Capt. Edward G. Elliott.  
 Capt. Guy H. Wyman.  
 Capt. Verne R. Bell.  
 Capt. Henry W. Baird.  
 Capt. Alexander H. Jones.  
 Capt. Charles L. Stevenson.  
 Capt. Frank K. Chapin.  
 Capt. Henry L. Watson.  
 Capt. Murray B. Rush.  
 Capt. Augustine M. Robins.  
 Capt. William D. Geary.  
 Capt. Clark P. Chandler.  
 Capt. Richard H. Kimball.  
 Capt. Abbott Boone.  
 Capt. William L. Moose.  
 Capt. Frederick S. Snyder.  
 Capt. William C. Christy.  
 Capt. Sloan Doak.  
 Capt. Leland Wadsworth, jr.  
 Capt. Seth W. Scofield.  
 Capt. William C. McChord.  
 Capt. William R. Henry.  
 Capt. George F. Patten.  
 Capt. Robert M. Cheney.  
 Capt. Lawrence W. McIntosh.  
 Capt. Richard E. Cummins.  
 Capt. Alexander L. James, jr.  
 Capt. Robert C. Rodgers.  
 Capt. Philip Gordon.  
 Capt. Horace M. Hickam.  
 Capt. Homer M. Groninger.  
 Capt. Stewart O. Elting.  
 Capt. John K. Brown.  
 Capt. Richard D. Newman.  
 Capt. William H. Garrison, jr.  
 Capt. Sumner M. Williams.  
 Capt. Henry W. Hall.  
 Capt. Edwin V. Sumner.  
 Capt. Arthur E. Wilbourn.  
 Capt. Ernest G. Cullum.  
 Capt. William W. Erwin.

## INFANTRY.

*To be colonels.*

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams.  
 Lieut. Col. Robert Alexander.  
 Lieut. Col. William O. Johnson.  
 Lieut. Col. James R. Lindsay.  
 Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry T. Ferguson.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry G. Learnard.  
 Lieut. Col. Peter Murray.  
 Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf.  
 Lieut. Col. George D. Moore.  
 Lieut. Col. Willis Uline.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles C. Clark.  
 Lieut. Col. Vernon A. Caldwell.  
 Lieut. Col. Edmund L. Butts.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry J. Hunt.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles Miller.  
 Lieut. Col. Truman O. Murphy.  
 Lieut. Col. William H. Bertsch.  
 Lieut. Col. Ross L. Bush.  
 Lieut. Col. John B. Bennet.  
 Lieut. Col. Melville S. Jarvis.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heavey.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry J. Hirsch.  
 Lieut. Col. La Roy S. Upton.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry A. Smith.  
 Lieut. Col. George C. Saffarrans.  
 Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce.  
 Lieut. Col. Charles G. French.  
 Lieut. Col. Lutz Wahl.  
 Lieut. Col. William P. Jackson.  
 Lieut. Col. John L. Hines.  
 Lieut. Col. Matthias Crowley.  
 Lieut. Col. John J. Bradley.  
 Lieut. Col. Douglas Settle.  
 Lieut. Col. John S. Switzer.  
 Lieut. Col. Herbert O. Williams.  
 Lieut. Col. George D. Guyer.  
 Lieut. Col. William F. Grote.  
 Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Jenks.  
 Lieut. Col. Hanson E. Ely.  
 Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Sorley.  
 Lieut. Col. William M. Morrow.  
 Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Hardaway.  
 Lieut. Col. Albert C. Dalton.  
 Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Castner.  
 Lieut. Col. Edward Sigerfoos.  
 Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Van Deman.  
 Lieut. Col. John F. Madden.  
 Lieut. Col. John McA. Palmer.  
 Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone.  
 Lieut. Col. William F. Creary.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry F. Rethers.  
 Lieut. Col. Herschel Tupes.  
 Lieut. Col. George H. Shelton.  
 Lieut. Col. Isaac Newell.  
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence B. Simonds.  
 Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lewis.  
 Lieut. Col. Dennis E. Nolan.  
 Lieut. Col. James N. Pickering.  
 Lieut. Col. William A. Burnside.  
 Lieut. Col. Reynolds J. Burt.  
 Lieut. Col. Russell C. Langdon.  
 Lieut. Col. Harry H. Tebbetts.  
 Lieut. Col. Frank C. Bolles.  
 Lieut. Col. James W. Clinton.  
 Lieut. Col. Alexander T. Ovenshine.  
 Lieut. Col. Henry E. Eames.  
 Lieut. Col. Carroll F. Armistead.

*To be lieutenant colonels.*

Maj. James A. Moss.  
 Maj. Benjamin T. Simmons.  
 Maj. Thomas A. Pearce.  
 Maj. William F. Creary.  
 Maj. Harry F. Rethers.  
 Maj. Herschel Tupes.  
 Maj. George H. Shelton.  
 Maj. Isaac Newell.  
 Maj. Lawrence B. Simonds.  
 Maj. Frederick W. Lewis.  
 Maj. Dennis E. Nolan.  
 Maj. James N. Pickering.  
 Maj. William A. Burnside.  
 Maj. Reynolds J. Burt.  
 Maj. Russell C. Langdon.  
 Maj. Harry H. Tebbetts.  
 Maj. Frank C. Bolles.  
 Maj. James W. Clinton.  
 Maj. Alexander T. Ovenshine.  
 Maj. Henry E. Eames.  
 Maj. Carroll F. Armistead.  
 Maj. Paul Giddings.  
 Maj. Edward S. Walton.  
 Maj. Alfred T. Smith.  
 Maj. Fred L. Munson.  
 Maj. Thomas M. Anderson, jr.  
 Maj. John E. Hunt.  
 Maj. Claude H. Miller.  
 Maj. Harold B. Fiske.  
 Maj. John H. Hughes.  
 Maj. George W. Helms.  
 Maj. Rufus E. Longan.  
 Maj. Edward A. Roche.  
 Maj. Henry M. Dichmann.  
 Maj. Halstead Dorey.  
 Maj. Edgar T. Conley.

Maj. Charles H. Bridges.  
 Maj. John Robertson.  
 Maj. James V. Heidt.  
 Maj. Patrick H. Mullay.  
 Maj. Monroe C. Kerth.  
 Maj. Lambert W. Jordan, jr.  
 Maj. Harvey W. Miller.  
 Maj. Daniel G. Berry.  
 Maj. Ralph E. Ingram.  
 Maj. Robert C. Davis.  
 Maj. Joseph F. Janda.  
 Maj. Alvan C. Read.  
 Maj. William A. Phillips.  
 Maj. Ira C. Welborn.  
 Maj. Alexander E. Williams.  
 Maj. Charles W. Exton.  
 Maj. Edgar Ridenour.  
 Maj. Chauncey B. Humphrey.  
 Maj. G. Maury Cralle.  
 Maj. Joseph F. Gohn.  
 Maj. James H. Bradford, jr.  
 Maj. David L. Stone.  
 Maj. Patrick A. Connolly.  
 Maj. John B. Schoeffel.  
 Maj. Walter T. Bates.  
 Maj. Englebert G. Ovenshine.  
 Maj. Robert J. Maxey.  
 Maj. George N. Bomford.  
 Maj. Benjamin P. Nicklin.  
 Maj. John W. French.  
 Maj. Cromwell Stacey.  
 Maj. Campbell King.  
 Maj. Robert O. Van Horn.  
 Maj. Hanson B. Black.  
 Maj. Joseph L. Gilbreth.  
 Maj. Irving J. Carr.  
 Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin.  
 Maj. Eleutheros H. Cooke.  
 Maj. Arthur L. Conger.  
 Maj. Hugh A. Drum.  
 Maj. James B. Allison.  
 Maj. Halsey E. Yates.  
 Maj. Wilson B. Burr.  
 Maj. Oliver S. Eskridge.  
 Maj. James W. Furlow.  
 Maj. George D. Freeman, jr.  
 Maj. Harry A. Hegeman.  
 Maj. William B. Gracie.  
 Maj. John L. Jordan.  
 Maj. Lindsey P. Rucker.  
 Maj. William G. Fleischhauer.  
 Maj. Samuel A. Price.  
 Maj. Perrin L. Smith.  
 Maj. Charles L. Willard.  
 Maj. Rufus B. Clark.  
 Maj. William A. Carleton.  
 Maj. Lochlin W. Caffey.  
 Maj. William S. Faulkner.  
 Maj. Ernest H. Agnew.  
 Maj. Robert O. Ragsdale.  
 Maj. Austin A. Parker.  
 Maj. Charles M. Gordon, jr.  
 Maj. Fred Van S. Chamberlain.  
 Maj. William N. Hughes, jr.  
 Maj. Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d.  
 Maj. Robert C. Humber.  
 Maj. Joseph C. Brady.  
 Maj. John H. Page, jr.  
 Maj. Parker Hitt.  
 Maj. Paul W. Beck.  
 Maj. Robert I. Rees.  
 Maj. John J. Miller.  
 Maj. Jesse M. Cullison.  
 Maj. William H. Noble.  
 Maj. Wilbur A. McDaniel.  
 Maj. Evert R. Wilson.  
 Maj. Phillip Powers.  
 Maj. Clenard McLaughlin.  
 Maj. Edward B. Mitchell.  
 Maj. James H. Como.  
 Maj. Harol D. Coburn.  
 Maj. Allen J. Greer.  
 Maj. Robert Whitfield.  
 Maj. Abraham U. Loeb.  
 Maj. Constant Cordier.

Maj. James M. Loud.  
 Maj. J. De Camp Hall.  
 Maj. Davis C. Anderson.  
 Maj. Robert D. Carter.  
 Maj. Douglas Potts.  
 Maj. Vincent M. Elmore.  
 Maj. Benjamin R. Wade.  
 Maj. George E. Goodrich.  
 Maj. Edwin S. Hartshorn.  
 Maj. Clark R. Elliott.  
 Maj. Ralph B. Lister.  
 Maj. Harry E. Comstock.  
 Maj. William R. Standiford.  
 Maj. Frederick S. Young.  
 Maj. Thomas S. Moorman.  
 Maj. Charles H. Morrow.  
 Maj. Brady G. Ruttencutter.  
 Maj. Jennings B. Wilson.  
 Maj. William O. Smith.  
 Maj. Clarence K. La Motte.  
 Maj. George M. Holley.  
 Maj. Edgar S. Stayer.  
 Maj. Charles H. Errington.  
 Maj. George C. Shaw.  
 Maj. Charles E. Reese.  
 Maj. Robert S. Knox.  
 Maj. William A. Castle.  
 Maj. Harry D. Blasland.  
 Maj. Edward H. Andres.  
 Maj. Thomas J. Rogers.

*To be majors.*

Capt. Paul W. Beck.  
 Capt. Robert I. Rees.  
 Capt. John J. Miller.  
 Capt. Jesse M. Cullison.  
 Capt. William H. Noble.  
 Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel.  
 Capt. Evert R. Wilson.  
 Capt. Phillip Powers.  
 Capt. Clenard McLaughlin.  
 Capt. Edward B. Mitchell.  
 Capt. James H. Como.  
 Capt. Harol D. Coburn.  
 Capt. Allen J. Greer.  
 Capt. Robert Whitfield.  
 Capt. Abraham U. Loeb.  
 Capt. Constant Cordier.  
 Capt. James M. Loud.  
 Capt. J. DeCamp Hall.  
 Capt. Davis C. Anderson.  
 Capt. Robert D. Carter.  
 Capt. Douglas Potts.  
 Capt. Vincent M. Elmore.  
 Capt. Benjamin R. Wade.  
 Capt. George E. Goodrich.  
 Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn.  
 Capt. Clark R. Elliott.  
 Capt. Ralph B. Lister.  
 Capt. Harry E. Comstock.  
 Capt. William R. Standiford.  
 Capt. Frederick S. Young.  
 Capt. Thomas S. Moorman.  
 Capt. Charles H. Morrow.  
 Capt. Brady G. Ruttencutter.  
 Capt. Jennings B. Wilson.  
 Capt. William O. Smith.  
 Capt. Clarence K. La Motte.  
 Capt. George M. Holley.  
 Capt. Edgar S. Stayer.  
 Capt. Charles H. Errington.  
 Capt. George C. Shaw.  
 Capt. Charles E. Reese.  
 Capt. Robert S. Knox.  
 Capt. William A. Castle.  
 Capt. Harry D. Blasland.  
 Capt. Edward H. Andres.  
 Capt. Thomas J. Rogers.  
 Capt. Edwin J. Bracken.  
 Capt. George W. England.  
 Capt. Clyde B. Parker.  
 Capt. Alvin C. Voris.  
 Capt. Frank R. Curtis.  
 Capt. Fred L. Davidson.  
 Capt. George E. Kumpe.

Capt. Milo C. Corey.  
Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson.  
Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlin.  
Capt. Walter H. Johnson.  
Capt. Robert G. Rutherford, jr.  
Capt. Robert E. Grinstead.  
Capt. Albert S. Williams.  
Capt. William B. Graham.  
Capt. Charles J. Nelson.  
Capt. E. Alexis Jeunet.  
Capt. Charles H. Danforth.  
Capt. Gideon H. Williams.  
Capt. Fred W. Bugbee.  
Capt. Leonard T. Baker.  
Capt. Charles S. Frank.  
Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring.  
Capt. Charles F. Andrews.  
Capt. Allan L. Briggs.  
Capt. James M. Petty.  
Capt. John B. Shuman.  
Capt. Charles G. Lawrence.  
Capt. Frederic G. Kellond.  
Capt. William P. Kitts.  
Capt. Walter Harvey.  
Capt. Frank B. Davis.  
Capt. Harry D. Mitchell.  
Capt. Ode C. Nichols.  
Capt. Kirwin T. Smith.  
Capt. William W. Bessell.  
Capt. Frank C. Burnett.  
Capt. Collin H. Ball.  
Capt. A. Owen Seaman.  
Capt. Clifford U. Leonori.  
Capt. Benjamin H. Pope.  
Capt. Julian L. Dodge.  
Capt. Herman Glade.  
Capt. Frank S. Bowen.  
Capt. Robert H. Peck.  
Capt. Ward Dabney.  
Capt. William W. Taylor, jr.  
Capt. Russell C. Hand.  
Capt. George A. Herbst.  
Capt. Phillip J. Lauber.  
Capt. Thomas M. Hunter.  
Capt. Elverton E. Fuller.  
Capt. William S. Neely.  
Capt. Frank H. Adams.  
Capt. George C. Lewis.  
Capt. William H. Patterson.  
Capt. Leonard J. Mygatt.  
Capt. Elliott M. Norton.  
Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn.  
Capt. Morris M. Keck.  
Capt. Auswell E. Deitsch.  
Capt. Joseph C. Kay.  
Capt. Walter C. Jones.  
Capt. La Vergne L. Gregg.  
Capt. Bertram P. Johnson.  
Capt. Bruno T. Scher.  
Capt. Gustave A. Wieser.  
Capt. Charles R. W. Morison.  
Capt. Walter L. Reed.  
Capt. Ira F. Fravel.  
Capt. Ned M. Green.  
Capt. J. Alfred Moss.  
Capt. Charles F. Leonard.  
Capt. Franklin P. Jackson.  
Capt. John S. Chambers.  
Capt. James Regan.  
Capt. Gilbert M. Allen.  
Capt. John Randolph.  
Capt. Clyde B. Crusan.  
Capt. Sherman A. White.  
Capt. William H. Clendenin.  
Capt. John M. Craig.  
Capt. William G. Ball.  
Capt. Charles Abel.  
Capt. Walter E. Gunster.  
Capt. William R. Kendrick.  
Capt. Horace F. Sykes.  
Capt. Oliver P. Robinson.  
Capt. George K. Wilson.  
Capt. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush.  
Capt. Sydney H. Hopson.  
Capt. William E. Gillmore.

Capt. William E. Persons.  
Capt. James G. Taylor.  
Capt. H. Clay M. Supplee.  
Capt. Alex M. Hall.  
Capt. Elliot M. Caziarc.  
Capt. Carl C. Jones.  
Capt. Alfred J. Booth.  
Capt. Joseph A. Marmon.  
Capt. Rinaldo R. Wood.  
Capt. Leonard H. Cook.  
Capt. Horatio I. Lawrence.  
Capt. William B. Wallace.  
Capt. Shepard L. Pike.  
Capt. Henry G. Stahl.  
Capt. Roy C. Kirtland.  
Capt. Alfred C. Arnold.  
Capt. Vernon W. Bollér.  
Capt. Wallace McNamara.  
Capt. David A. Henkes.  
Capt. Guy A. Buckner.  
Capt. Robert G. Peck.  
Capt. Robert J. Blinford.  
Capt. Sheldon W. Anding.  
Capt. William G. Murchison.  
Capt. Elvin H. Wagner.  
Capt. Thomas W. Brown.  
Capt. Otis R. Cole.  
Capt. Shelby C. Leasure.  
Capt. Charles F. Herr.  
Capt. Fred H. Turner.  
Capt. Edwin O. Saunders.  
Capt. Arthur L. Bump.  
Capt. Willis E. Mills.  
Capt. Harry W. Gregg.  
Capt. Staley A. Campbell.  
Capt. John R. Brewer.  
Capt. Leo A. Dewey.  
Capt. John P. McAdams.  
Capt. Thomas T. Duke.  
Capt. Edward G. McCleave.  
Capt. Hugh A. Parker.  
Capt. James E. Ware.  
Capt. Kenneth P. Williams.  
Capt. William A. Alfante.  
Capt. Charles E. Swartz.  
Capt. Benjamin D. Foullois.  
Capt. Goodwin Compton.  
Capt. Launcelot M. Purcell.  
Capt. Charles T. Smart.  
Capt. Girard L. McEntee.  
Capt. John Scott.  
Capt. George C. Marshall, jr.  
Capt. John C. Waterman.  
Capt. Alfred A. Hickox.  
Capt. John E. Green.  
Capt. Jason M. Walling.  
Capt. Robert L. Weeks.  
Capt. Charles A. Hunt.  
Capt. Harry S. Adams.  
Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart.  
Capt. Frederick F. Black.  
Capt. David H. Bower.  
Capt. Hiram M. Cooper.  
Capt. Benjamin F. Miller.  
Capt. Charles M. Blackford.  
Capt. Walter O. Boswell.  
Capt. Deshler Whiting.  
Capt. Gulielpus V. Heidt.  
Capt. Emory S. Adams.  
Capt. Ralph W. Drury.  
Capt. John C. Fairfax.  
Capt. Fred C. Miller.  
Capt. Charles L. Mitchell.  
Capt. Robert J. West.  
Capt. Odiorne H. Sampson.  
Capt. Albert Hardman.  
Capt. William E. Holliday.  
Capt. Jesse M. Holmes.  
Capt. Maynard A. Wells.  
Capt. Hans O. Olson.  
Capt. Charles A. Thuis.  
Capt. Claremont A. Donaldson.  
Capt. Franklin T. Burt.  
Capt. Rutherford S. Hartz.  
Capt. Charles S. Hamilton.

Capt. Oscar K. Tolley.  
 Capt. Joseph F. Ware.  
 Capt. Harry L. Jordan.  
 Capt. Dean Halford.  
 Capt. Ralph W. Kingman.  
 Capt. Donald D. Hay.  
 Capt. Philip G. Wrightson.  
 Capt. George W. Ewell.  
 Capt. Claire R. Bennett.  
 Capt. Bowers Davis.  
 Capt. John McE. Pruyn.  
 Capt. Henry W. Fleet.  
 Capt. Charles G. Sturtevant.  
 Capt. Francis H. Burr.  
 Capt. John C. Ashburn.  
 Capt. Charles H. Mason.  
 Capt. Nicholas W. Campanoli.  
 Capt. John G. Macomb.  
 Capt. L. Worthington Moseley.  
 Capt. Joseph O. Mauborgne.  
 Capt. Joseph M. Cummins.  
 Capt. Thomas C. Musgrave.  
 Capt. Converse R. Lewis.  
 Capt. Robert M. Lyon.  
 Capt. Benjamin E. Grey.  
 Capt. Elvid Hunt.  
 Capt. Jacob W. S. Wuest.  
 Capt. Max B. Garber.  
 Capt. Corbit S. Hoffman.  
 Capt. E. Llewellyn Bull.  
 Capt. Truman W. Carrithers.  
 Capt. George F. Roselle.  
 Capt. Charles F. Severson.  
 Capt. Reuben C. Taylor.  
 Capt. C. Stockmar Bendel.  
 Capt. Robert E. Boyers.  
 Capt. Burt W. Phillips.  
 Capt. Ben F. Ristine.  
 Capt. William C. Russell.  
 Capt. Roland W. Boughton.  
 Capt. Keith S. Gregory.  
 Capt. Homer N. Preston.  
 Capt. Jesse Gaston.  
 Capt. William F. Harrell.  
 Capt. Jesse D. Elliott.  
 Capt. Edward H. Tarbutton.  
 Capt. Carroll B. Hodges.  
 Capt. Fitzhugh B. Alderdise.  
 Capt. James M. Churchill.  
 Capt. Philip H. Bagby.  
 Capt. Luther R. James.  
 Capt. Andrew D. Chaffin.  
 Capt. Ernest B. Smalley.  
 Capt. Frederick W. Boschen.  
 Capt. Manfred Lanza.  
 Capt. Louis Farrell.  
 Capt. James B. Nalle.  
 Capt. John J. Burleigh.  
 Capt. Manuel M. Garrett.  
 Capt. Augustine A. Hofmann.  
 Capt. James Blyth.  
 Capt. Edwin Gunner.  
 Capt. Resolve P. Palmer.  
 Capt. Edward E. McCammon.  
 Capt. Philip Remington.  
 Capt. Charles H. Rich.  
 Capt. Paul C. Potter.  
 Capt. Albert T. Rich.  
 Capt. David P. Wood.  
 Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d.  
 Capt. Phillip B. Peyton.  
 Capt. Frederick B. Terrell.  
 Capt. Charles A. Dravo.  
 Capt. James G. McIlroy.  
 Capt. Richard J. Herman.  
 Capt. Edward L. Hooper.  
 Capt. Iring J. Phillipson.  
 Capt. Edmund B. Gregory.  
 Capt. Gordon R. Catts.  
 Capt. Ursa M. Diller.  
 Capt. Edwin Butcher.  
 Capt. Russell V. Venable.  
 Capt. Arthur J. Davis.  
 Capt. Martin C. Wise.  
 Capt. Walter S. Drysdale.

Capt. Charles A. Meals.  
 Capt. Matthew H. Thomlinson.  
 Capt. Joseph A. Atkins.  
 Capt. Augustus B. Van Wormer.  
 Capt. Thomas L. Crystal.  
 Capt. Arthur C. Budd.  
 Capt. Ralph R. Glass.  
 Capt. Erle M. Wilson.  
 Capt. Merrill E. Spalding.  
 Capt. John D. Burnett.  
 Capt. John S. Davis.  
 Capt. Robert B. Hewitt.  
 Capt. William F. D. Simpson.  
 Capt. Richard R. Pickering.  
 Capt. Lowe A. McClure.  
 Capt. William R. Scott.  
 Capt. William W. Harris, jr.  
 Capt. Napoleon W. Riley.  
 Capt. James B. Woolnough.  
 Capt. Walter S. Fulton.  
 Capt. Sherburne Whipple.  
 Capt. Harry Hawley.  
 Capt. Thomas N. Gimperling.  
 Capt. Hugh L. Walthall.  
 Capt. John B. Richardson.  
 Capt. Anton C. Cron.  
 Capt. George W. Edgerly.  
 Capt. Oscar W. Hoop.  
 Capt. John C. Moore.  
 Capt. William F. Pearson.  
 Capt. Harry H. Bissell.  
 Capt. Charles B. Elliott.  
 Capt. John B. Corbly.  
 Capt. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode.  
 Capt. Charles L. Sampson.  
 Capt. John M. True.  
 Capt. Bruce R. Campbell.  
 Capt. John C. French.  
 Capt. Benjamin B. McCroskey.  
 Capt. Cassius M. Dowell.  
 Capt. Albert B. Kaempfer.  
 Capt. Charles W. Mason.  
 Capt. Allan R. Williams.  
 Capt. Aristides Moreno.  
 Capt. William L. Patterson.  
 Capt. Charles W. McClure.  
 Capt. Ambrose R. Emery.  
 Capt. Edmund C. Waddill.  
 Capt. Rolland W. Case.  
 Capt. Norman F. Ramsey.  
 Capt. De Witt C. T. Grubbs.  
 Capt. Thomas W. Hammond.  
 Capt. Calvin P. Titus.  
 Capt. William C. Miller.  
 Capt. Arthur W. Lane.  
 Capt. Bernard Lentz.  
 Capt. Frederick C. Test.  
 Capt. Owen S. Albright.  
 Capt. Fred H. Baird.  
 Capt. Clifford C. Early.  
 Capt. George F. Waugh.  
 Capt. Allan Rutherford.  
 Capt. William S. Weeks.  
 Capt. Charles S. Caffery.  
 Capt. Louis A. Kunzig.  
 Capt. John P. Bubb.  
 Capt. Joseph E. Barzynski.  
 Capt. Ben. W. Field.  
 Capt. Bloxham Ward.  
 Capt. Paul H. Clark.  
 Capt. Thomas H. Lowe.  
 Capt. James W. H. Reisinger, jr.  
 Capt. Rupert A. Dunford.  
 Capt. Charles C. Bankhead.  
 Capt. John P. Adams.  
 Capt. Ira Longanecker.  
 Capt. William C. Whitener.  
 Capt. Frederick J. Ostermann.  
 Capt. William J. Connolly.  
 Capt. Everett D. Barlow, jr.  
 Capt. Lawrence E. Hohl.  
 Capt. James G. Boswell.  
 Capt. Arthur D. Minick.  
 Capt. Paul R. Manchester.  
 Capt. Byard Sneed.

Capt. Oscar Westover.  
 Capt. Martyn H. Shute.  
 Capt. Fred A. Cook.  
 Capt. George G. Bartlett.  
 Capt. Henry B. Clagett.  
 Capt. Richard H. Jacob.  
 Capt. Ralph A. Jones.  
 Capt. Hugo D. Schultz.  
 Capt. Jacob E. Fickel.  
 Capt. Jesse W. Boyd.  
 Capt. Ebenezer G. Beuret.  
 Capt. Rush B. Lincoln.  
 Capt. Walter F. L. Hartigan.  
 Capt. Bruce Magruder.  
 Capt. George H. Huddleson.  
 Capt. George C. Keleher.

## POSTMASTERS.

## ILLINOIS.

J. C. Dorfier, Area.  
 John W. Troy, Arthur.  
 Edward J. Cushing, Assumption.  
 Edward Johnston, Atkinson.  
 Dewey T. Queen, Auburn.  
 John Geiss, Batavia.  
 Philip H. Sopp, Belleville.  
 Patrick S. McPherson, Benld.  
 William G. Cloyd, Bement.  
 M. J. Sullivan, Braidwood.  
 Henry Werth, Breese.  
 Sanford D. Metcalfe, Brocton.  
 W. T. Holifield, Brookport.  
 Mabel Minger, Buckley.  
 M. M. Brown, Bunker Hill.  
 Clarence H. Hunt, Cambridge.  
 Ross Lee, Casey.  
 Alexander Perkins, Cerro Gordo.  
 John E. Rethorn, Chandlerville.  
 James E. Jontry, Chenoa.  
 Clyde W. Schoener, Cicero.  
 Wilson M. Bering, Decatur.  
 David L. Wright, Effingham.  
 A. A. Dobson, Elburn.  
 Peter Petri, Eureka.  
 Frances C. Sweeney, Fort Sheridan.  
 Leslie G. Horrie, Gardner.  
 Michael P. Bergen, Gillespie.  
 J. M. Runsey, Golconda.  
 Robert E. Downing, Golden.  
 Michael F. O'Connor, Harvard.  
 Matthew Bolland, Havana.  
 Richard F. Corley, Herrick.  
 William M. Dooley, Highland Park.  
 Leo T. L. Neff, Illinois.  
 M. D. Brubaker, Iuka.  
 Clifford W. Brewer, Knoxville.  
 Charles F. Buck, Lacon.  
 Jinks V. Sperry, La Harpe.  
 Henry C. Johnson, Lawrenceville.  
 James F. Harrison, Leaf River.  
 Joseph F. Trabant, Lebanon.  
 Harry E. Buckles, Le Roy.  
 Harry Holland, Marion.  
 Ira W. Metcalf, Momence.  
 Charles E. Moffitt, Monticello.  
 John H. McGrath, Morris.  
 William H. Clear, Mount Pulaski.  
 J. J. Baker, Mount Vernon.  
 E. M. Dieter, Naperville.  
 Joseph S. Grimes, National Stock Yards.  
 James T. Hinds, Newman.  
 Andrew J. Eckhoff, Nokomis.  
 Walter R. Lovett, Onarga.  
 Thomas Moyer, Paris.  
 Katherine M. McClements, Park Ridge.  
 Wilbur A. Woods, Pawpaw.  
 Samuel Shockey, Ramsey.  
 Jacob Sand, Roanoke.  
 John Coleman, Rochelle.  
 Melville S. Yoho, Roseville.  
 John R. Barclay, Rutland.  
 Virgil J. Swann, St. Elmo.  
 Frank Stone, Shelbyville.  
 D. F. Le Roy, Streator.  
 E. Wynette Herlocker, Table Grove.  
 Benjamin F. Neal, Toledo.

B. L. Greeley, Tremont.  
 Cleve B. Schroeder, Vermont.  
 William E. Hess, Wilmette.  
 B. F. Moberley, Windsor.  
 Harry B. Fasmer, Yorkville.

## KANSAS.

Eugene W. Perkins, Beverly.  
 Elliott S. Irvin, Coffeyville.  
 Robert A. Watt, Edna.  
 Harvey C. Peterson, Eskridge.  
 Gustave Zlesenis, Eudora.  
 Herman L. Haasis, Florence.  
 Edward F. Hudson, Fredonia.  
 Hugh O'Hara, Frontenac.  
 Raymond E. Stotts, Garden City.  
 Maggie Dowell, Gaylord.  
 Sophia M. Dickerson, Gypsum.  
 Charles H. Harvey, Haddam.  
 John C. Girk, Halstead.  
 Marion E. Henderson, Haven.  
 W. A. Corrigan, Haviland.  
 Aubrey J. Roberts, Herndon.  
 Baty W. Hamar, Howard.  
 Madison D. Gallogly, Hoxie.  
 James K. Stinson, Marquette.  
 Mildred K. Johnston, Meade.  
 L. F. Niece, Natoma.  
 A. F. Hamm, Nortonville.  
 M. V. Dunlap, Osawatomie.  
 Walter B. Ford, Oskaloosa.  
 L. A. Walker, Parsons.  
 Francis W. Boyd, Phillipsburg.  
 Elmer H. Epperson, Scott City.  
 William McHaley, Toronto.  
 Owen F. McLean, West Mineral.  
 Edwin L. Helper, Winfield.

## KENTUCKY.

Olive Haddox, Allensville.  
 Henry H. Poage, Brooksville.  
 Fannie G. Taylor, Campbellsville.  
 P. C. Mayhugh, Eddyville.  
 James M. Richardson, Glasgow.  
 E. T. Schmitt, Louisville.  
 Mayme D. Cogar, Midway.  
 William M. Back, Monticello.  
 Jacob Roll, Newport.  
 F. A. Casner, Providence.  
 Robert C. Stockton, Richmond.  
 Jacob Fisher, Russell.

## NEBRASKA.

Isaac T. Merchant, Adams.  
 R. E. Harmon, Auburn.  
 Clarence R. Tweed, Bassett.  
 George W. Norris, Beaver Crossing.  
 Marie A. Lybolt, Brunswick.  
 James C. Frandsen, Dalton.  
 George Beckler, Deshler.  
 James W. Carson, Edgar.  
 Robert G. Hall, Fairmont.  
 Andrew B. Anderson, Florence.  
 Edwin Cutts, Giltner.  
 James J. McCarthy, Greeley.  
 Fritz A. Rasmussen, Hershey.  
 Orren Slote, Litchfield.  
 Ira Lucy, Long Pine.  
 C. F. Beushausen, Loup City.  
 Joseph J. Heelan, Mullen.  
 John S. Callan, Odell.  
 Fred Wolter, Ohiowa.  
 Lizzie Smith, Riverton.  
 William T. Cropper, Sargent.  
 John C. Voline, South Auburn.  
 Edward H. Hines, Thedford.

## NEVADA.

George A. Myles, Austin.  
 John B. S. Fleming, Jarbidge.  
 W. C. Ruddell, jr., Lovelocks.  
 William J. Bonner, Mason.  
 Jessie E. Burnett, McGill.  
 A. A. Carman, Pioche.  
 George Foley, Round Mountain.

## OKLAHOMA.

Charles W. Amspacher, Apache.  
 Peter H. McKeown, Billings.  
 J. N. Hopkins, Boswell.  
 Lea M. Nichols, Bristow.  
 James E. Wallace, Broken Bow.  
 A. R. Duncan, Carmen.  
 James H. Cunningham, Carnegie.  
 W. P. Madden, Cheyenne.  
 Albert L. Kates, Claremore.  
 Samuel R. Hawks, Jr., Clinton.  
 W. A. Prince, Crescent.  
 Bonnie Bacon, Davidson.  
 Blanche Holcomb, Delaware.  
 John L. Lillibridge, Dover.  
 Robert E. Lee Woods, Duncan.  
 L. D. Flint, Fairland.  
 Joseph B. Wilson, Fairview.  
 James W. Hinson, Fletcher.  
 John Huskey, Fort Towson.  
 Marion B. Carley, Geary.  
 W. T. Kniseley, Glencoe.  
 T. J. Way, Haskell.  
 Willis W. Christopher, Kusa.  
 Robert Landers, Lawton.  
 George M. Massingale, Leedey.  
 J. L. Avey, Lindsay.  
 Eva Gill, Milburn.  
 Guy M. Coffman, Morrison.  
 John S. Thompson, Mulhall.  
 C. J. Woodson, Okarche.  
 W. M. Davis, Okemah.  
 Joseph E. McCutchan, Pawnee.  
 Willard E. Merry, Perry.  
 A. C. Smith, Ponca City.  
 William Barrowman, Purcell.  
 A. S. Foreman, Sallisaw.  
 W. S. Livingston, Seminole.  
 Edward Learnard, Shattuck.  
 Julian B. Boyett, Stuart.  
 A. B. Cunningham, Tahlequah.  
 Grover C. Fulton, Tar River.  
 Willie E. Hunt, Thomas.  
 John M. Crutchfield, Tulsa.  
 Thomas J. Brown, Tuttle.  
 Harry J. Dray, Weatherford.  
 J. S. Barham, Wewoka.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Claude W. Freeman, Austin.  
 Oscar E. Letterer, Berwick.  
 Charles M. Harder, Catawissa.  
 John J. Ryan, Centralia.  
 J. K. Smith, Charleroi.  
 William A. Shear, Coudersport.  
 Frank F. Sumney, Dravosburg.  
 Joseph Nelson, Fayette City.  
 O. M. Koller, Fleetwood.  
 William H. McQuilken, Glen Campbell.  
 Harry W. Fee, Indiana.  
 E. S. Taylor, Kennett Square.  
 Louis N. Spencer, Lancaster.  
 Charles E. Putnam, Linesville.  
 Robert E. Urell, Mansfield.  
 J. Blaine Wise, Marianna.  
 John H. Kensinger, Martinsburg.  
 Matthew C. Fox, Jr., Media.  
 Frank P. Craig, Mercer.  
 Harry B. Krebs, Mercersburg.  
 C. M. Touchstone, Moores.  
 Charles H. Carter, Mount Pocono.  
 John H. Shields, New Alexandria.  
 William S. Clegg, New Bloomfield.  
 Oscar F. Wieland, Perkasio.  
 Grant Piper, Petersburg.  
 Thomas McGuire, Pleasantville.  
 Edward J. Hutchinson, Polk.  
 Henry J. J. Lemon, Port Allegany.  
 A. C. M. Crozier, Port Royal.  
 Charles N. Seitzinger, Reading.  
 John C. Werts, Reedsville.  
 George C. Schrecongost, Sagamore.  
 Daniel Clarey, Sayre.  
 Edward Raker, Shamokin.  
 Finlay H. Falling, Shinglehouse.

John C. Nicholson, Six Mile Run.  
 Solomon H. Smith, Smithton.  
 Charles A. Smith, Swarthmore.  
 Winifred H. Rose, Tioga.  
 John Adams, Vandergrift.  
 J. R. Detwiler, Williamsburg.  
 Hugh Gilmore, Williamsport.

## RHODE ISLAND.

James S. Scully, Crompton.  
 Thomas H. Galvin, East Greenwich.  
 William R. Congdon, Wickford.

## TENNESSEE.

J. K. Tate, Bolivar.  
 William Thomas, Brownsville.  
 Emily T. St. John, Harriman.  
 Luke C. Peak, Jefferson City.  
 Ernest D. Sneed, Moscow.  
 F. B. Cowan, White Pine.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 4, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. William Couden, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, wilt Thou illumine, reenforce, and cheer the membership of this legislative body endeavoring to serve our Nation. Guide our chosen leaders. Crystallize public thought and direct public action by the highest and noblest ideals. We do not ask Thee to side with us, but we desire that we shall be found unflinchingly with Thee. Unify us, one and all in this Nation, to Thy will.

Bless the Members of this House personally. Forgive their sins. Lead them through this day. And at last by Thy grace bring them to life everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 1, 1918, was read and approved.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF HOUSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for an order for a special session to be held on Sunday, February 10, 1918, for the purpose of holding memorial services in honor of the late ELLSWORTH R. BATHRICK, a Representative from the fourteenth Ohio district.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that there be a special session of the House on February 10, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of memorializing the late Representative BATHRICK. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the special committee which was appointed under House resolution 128 for the purpose of investigating the interference with interstate-commerce traffic and other matters in East St. Louis went over there and took about 5,000 pages of testimony during the five weeks the committee was there. We now find that to publish 500 copies of the testimony would cost about \$5,100, and the amount of money now at the disposal of the committee is not sufficient to have the printing done. The report upon the matter is now almost completed. I have been requested by the committee to ask unanimous consent that some photographs of the scenes which have been described in the testimony, but which can not be described accurately in the report, be published with the report of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that, in printing the report of the select committee which went to East St. Louis to investigate matters there, it may be permitted to print certain photographs for the illumination of the situation. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL and Mr. DYER rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how voluminous is the committee's report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, I have made the first draft of it, and thus far it has only been submitted to one Member, and that is the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER], and as soon as I can do so I wish to submit it to the others. But it would take, in my judgment, about as much as five or six columns of a newspaper.

Mr. MONDELL. And the committee is of the opinion that this report will contain sufficient information without the general publication of the testimony?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Perhaps, but we wish to make a report as voluminous and explanatory of the situation as possible, since the committee has not the money with which to have the testimony printed. Various witnesses discussed scenes which the members of the committee visited and with which they are familiar, but which they are unable to portray, except by the use of photographs.

Mr. MONDELL. It is the opinion of the committee that the use of a few photographs—how many?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, between 50 and 20.

Mr. MONDELL. Will add very much to the value of the report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. We think the report will not be complete without them.

Mr. MONDELL. And that by publishing the photographs it will not be necessary to publish the testimony?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is our idea.

Mr. MONDELL. And it will aid in illuminating the report so that the publication of the testimony will not be necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is the intention.

Mr. MONDELL. How long will it delay publication?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I have not gone into that, but I can not very well see how the making of a few cuts will delay it very long.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky whether or not, in his judgment and opinion, the publication of the hearings will be worth the money many times over?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; I do not.

Mr. DYER. As for future reference and future use?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; I do not. The report is now being thoroughly indexed, and everything pertaining to the matter is being put upon an invoice, the whole thing to be put into a congressional box and placed here in the file room, or wherever it belongs, so that it will always be accessible to anybody who may want it; but I do not believe \$5,100 should be spent to print it.

Mr. DYER. I will ask the gentleman how many lives were lost in East St. Louis as the result of these riots, to the best of his judgment, from the hearings had there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, that is a matter of dispute. I think something like 50 corpses were actually viewed.

Then these photographs show that it is possible that some number of the negroes, at least, were burned in the several hundred houses that were burned. One photograph shows the partial remains of a negro who was burned in one of them, and the supposition is that other negroes were burned in the others. That is one of the reasons why we want to use these photographs instead of relying on words alone to describe the situation.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, my information is that the testimony taken by this committee, which rendered great service to the country, shows that there were several hundred—at least three or four hundred—human lives destroyed in these race riots.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The report will show the number, and will contain a statement showing what the coroner said about it, and also show what those who visited the morgue said about it. Whatever more people may have been killed in the riots may possibly be shown from these photographs. But I can say to the gentleman that there is nothing to show that anything like the number indicated by him lost their lives in that unfortunate riot.

Mr. DYER. I understand the gentleman requests leave that he be permitted to include certain photographs in the report or that they do not want to publish the report. What is the gentleman's request?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Simply that some of the photographs be published in the report that the committee will make.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives did an extraordinary thing, thoroughly called for and just, in my opinion, in sending to East St. Louis one of the most splendid representative committees of this House to look into this question. They did splendid service. They did great work that will be worth many times the expense that the House has gone to, or that it can go to, in the publication of this report, and I believe that in view of everything that happened down there in East St. Louis, Ill., and of the hundreds of lives that were destroyed without the least possible excuse—men, women, and children burned and thrown into the river—I think, under the conditions, every bit of information that is possible to obtain on this matter ought to be had and published to the world.

This committee obtained this information in the examination of witnesses sworn to tell the truth, and I for one am going to insist as best I can in this House that the whole report, every bit of testimony they took, including the photographs, be included in this information and published.

The SPEAKER. The only point now is whether these photographs will be included in this report. It is not desired to print the testimony.

Mr. DYER. I understand it is not the intention of the committee to print the proceedings.

The SPEAKER. Anybody has the right to demand it if he can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The committee is not at all opposed to publishing the testimony taken, but the appropriation that has been made for this investigation will not warrant the publication of it, because we have not got money enough left to publish it, and we have already had these photographs taken, and the simple request now is to use those photographs in the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LITTLE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, how much is there left? You say it will cost about \$5,100 to print this?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. To print 500 copies of that.

Mr. LITTLE. How much have you toward that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not know exactly, but I think approximately \$800 or \$1,000.

Mr. LITTLE. I understood at first that you wanted permission not to print it, but I understand there is no such request here now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Oh, no.

Mr. LITTLE. I should object to not printing that, but I have no objection to including the photographs, and I hope you will.

Mr. LENROOT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask whether or not the committee is unanimous in its recommendation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The committee is unanimous in this request.

Mr. LENROOT. I mean in its report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I just said I have made only the first draft, and only Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin had seen that. The gentleman evidently did not hear me.

Mr. LENROOT. I mean on the general conclusion. Is the committee unanimous?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I think so; but whether the committee is unanimous in the way I have written it or not, I do not know. We will find out in the next few days.

Mr. LENROOT. In his report the gentleman is trying to carry out the unanimous judgment of the committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes. Whether I have accomplished that or not I do not know yet.

Mr. LENROOT. What does the gentleman expect to accomplish by the publication of these photographs?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It will give the description of things that we can not describe by words.

Mr. LENROOT. In what respect? I do not quite understand. To illustrate, for instance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, to illustrate, there were three negroes on a street car who lived in St. Louis. They had been over in St. Clair County, 12 or 15 miles beyond St. Louis, fishing. They did not live in East St. Louis, and they had nothing whatever to do with the riot or its cause there. These three negroes were taken off that street car and killed. The man was beaten to death; the son was shot to death. I said three of them were killed; only two of them were killed. The negro woman was taken off and almost scalped and dragged around on the ground until she was unconscious. A photograph of that was taken at the time.

Mr. LENROOT. At the time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The correctness of that photograph was verified. We took testimony showing that that was the truthful situation. That photograph shows soldiers in uniform, with their guns, standing there, and they did not interfere.

Mr. LENROOT. Those photographs were taken at the time of the actual occurrences?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. All of them were not. Some of them were taken while the testimony was being taken. For instance, it was charged that some of the industries there and the railroads were importing negro help from the South for the purpose of breaking a strike, particularly one at the Aluminum Ore Co. While we were engaged in taking testimony regarding that feature of it a bunch of negroes turned up from the South—negroes who had been gotten there under false promises. They were compelled to accept smaller wages than had been promised

them. They were compelled to sleep in box cars, without any bed or bedding. They were generally mistreated, and the committee authorized at the time to have their photographs taken, and they were photographed during the progress of the trial. We have a number of things like that.

Mr. GARNER. Question!

A MEMBER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I was not in when the gentleman from Kentucky made his request. Being a member of that committee, I would like to know what the request was.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The request was to have the photographs included with the report of the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The regular order has been called for a number of times.

Mr. DYER. Then I shall have to object for the present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I wish it understood that while the gentleman objects "for the present," his objection will be permanent, because I will not renew the request; and if he wants to cut these negroes out from the benefit of this showing, let him do it.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 3131. An act for the relief of Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval, the following bill and joint resolution:

H. R. 3135. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona."

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. FOCHT, for one week, on account of illness; and

To Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana, indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to present a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will present it. In the first place, he has to state what the question of privilege is without making a speech about it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, on the 31st day of January the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON], just before the close of the session on that day, obtained unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Following that permission he had published in the RECORD a five-page article, every portion of which was in violation of the custom of this House under the rule as to extending remarks. He attacked my integrity, my veracity, and standing as a gentleman and a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. In what language did he attack it?

Mr. BLANTON. First, concerning remarks that I made in this House on the 8th day of January explaining my absence at the time that the vote was taken on the national prohibition amendment, he states that the remarks made by me at that time concerning a pair were absolutely false, without any foundation, and he states in that connection that the representations I made—

The SPEAKER. Is that what he said, or is that the inference?

Mr. BLANTON. That is what he says in the article.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If I may be permitted to deny here the statement already made—

The SPEAKER. No; the other gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has the floor.

Mr. BLANTON. And I refuse to be interrupted right now, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. If I did not say that his statement was absolutely false, as he has just stated, has he a right to speak here to a question of personal privilege?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is trying to ascertain whether he has a question of privilege or not.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I leave that to the RECORD.

Mr. BLANTON. I will point out the statements—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas please quote the language and not state what he thinks is the language?

Mr. MADDEN. Read the language.

Mr. BLANTON. May I have the article read by the Clerk?

The SPEAKER. Not that whole article; no.

Mr. BLANTON. The whole article, if the Speaker pleases, is teeming—

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not want to hear any remarks about what the article says, but he wants the gentleman to read the particular language that he says constitutes a question of personal privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. I will proceed to read it:

The primary purpose of these gentlemen—

Referring to myself and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER]—

is to build up or repair their political fences in their respective districts.

That, I take it, impugns the motive of myself and my colleague.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman please read the citation that he says constitutes the basis for a personal privilege?

Mr. BLANTON. Without comment?

The SPEAKER. Without comment.

Mr. BLANTON. I will do so. I cite the following paragraphs, viz:

I should have replied to these statements sooner. Whether intentionally or not, they each selected a time when I was absent to make them. Also about this time I sustained a broken rib, due to a fall on the ice, and have been slow in getting some of the records.

Now, Mr. BLANTON concedes that there was a special verbal agreement qualifying the written agreement. In a Western Union telegram to me, dated the 20th of December, 1917, at Hondo, Tex., he says: "The only thing said about release was that if I returned then we could release and vote." That is a very unreasonable statement and would be a dishonorable agreement where three were involved. He says nothing about the return of the third party and nothing about my return, but he contemplates my presence. This feature of it merely shows that he understood from our conversation that I would likely be present to vote. But the gentleman contradicts himself in his statement before the House.

He stated:

I sent a telegram to Mr. WILSON of Texas, urging him as his colleague and particular friend since college days, to support the prohibition amendment, thus permitting the States to pass upon the question once for all, and stated that if he would vote for prohibition to pair Mr. CHANDLER and myself with some other negative vote.

All of this statement is true except the vital part of it, the one fact intended to be conveyed and impressed, namely, that he authorized me to pair them with a negative vote, provided I would vote for prohibition.

The telegram has two periods in it, and I specifically call your attention to the last one and the sentence following: "Pair CHANDLER and me with some other negative vote, and don't deny the States this privilege." There is no "if" in this sentence; there is no such condition anywhere imposed in the telegram. "And don't deny the States this privilege" is an appeal and not a condition. I can submit this telegram to a thousand fair-minded people and would receive a thousand answers all alike—that there is no such condition in it; yet look at the statement the gentleman solemnly made before this House. Unfortunately, this telegram, though in my office, was not delivered to me until the morning after the vote. But I needed no such authority from Mr. BLANTON by telegram, as I had it through our agreement, as I stated. The telegram is exactly in line with our agreement. Mr. BLANTON sent this telegram before it appeared in the daily papers that he was not present when the vote on national prohibition was taken and was not paired.

The gentleman made his race against Judge W. R. Smith right next to the district I represent, and I heard that one of the principal talking parts of his platform was that Congress did not meet until 12 o'clock noon, and that he was condemning Judge Smith for not having stopped such a practice, and promising if elected he would bring about a reform in this respect and force the Congress to meet at 8 o'clock a. m.

The point is, it all shows that the gentleman who comes before this House and charges me with a dishonorable act is not a stranger to controversies where his veracity is involved.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has a question of privilege; not very well defined, but in three or four places, as far as read, the intimation of the lack of veracity is very plain, and the gentleman will proceed now to speak in line with that.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this is really no time for Members or citizens to engage in private quarrels, when a murderous public enemy yet unwhipped is grappling at our throats; but I

owe it as a duty to myself, my family, my district, and my country not to let these false charges go unnoticed and unchallenged.

On January 8, on the floor of this House, in a modest way, and without feeling, I explained why I was absent when the vote was taken on national prohibition, and so forbearing and considerate was I that nowhere in my remarks did I reflect upon the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] or upon anyone else. I challenge him to point out the word, clause, sentence, or paragraph that in any way reflects upon him, for it nowhere states that he voted or even intimates that he violated a pair. I thought too much of the good name of my State and of the good reputation of the delegation of which I have the honor to form a part than to thus expose a family skeleton and let the world know that a Texas Member had ruthlessly Prussianized a sacred written agreement by violating a pair with his college friend and colleague when he was 2,000 miles away. Yet in the article he extended in the RECORD he states "that I intended to reflect upon his character, and that such statement, if believed by anybody, does reflect upon his character; that my statement was false in many respects, maligns and slanders him; and that it forms an issue between us that involves our veracity." The gentleman further intimates that I inspired the pair clerk, Mr. Small, to make the statement which he signed and addressed to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] and myself, and which the former inserted into the RECORD on January 9, which statement he says is false, yet he intimates that it was worded by me.

I accept his challenge and the issue as made by him and will attempt, first, to prove that my said statement of January 8 is in every particular absolutely true, and, second, that I neither inspired nor worded the statement made by the pair clerk, Mr. Small, but that he prepared it himself and submitted it to the Republican pair clerk, Mr. Hollingsworth, for approval before he delivered it, and, furthermore, that Mr. Small's statement is true.

Mr. Speaker, to save the time of the House, I will ask permission to print in the RECORD my statement made January 8 and the statements made by the pair clerk, Mr. Small, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall object unless he adds mine.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I will ask to have it read by the Clerk. I merely wanted to save the time of the House in reading it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to prefer a request for unanimous consent, and if it be granted, then, at the conclusion of the remarks to be made, I shall move to adjourn. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] be permitted to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Speaker, on what subject?

Mr. BLANTON. I desire to explain my absence from the House at the time of the taking of the vote on the prohibition question. It is a personal matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been criticized—by one not in my district, however—for being absent on the 17th day of December when the vote on the prohibition amendment was taken. Shortly after the convening of the present session of this Congress, learning that there would be few matters considered before the holiday recess, I had agreed upon a pair with my colleague from Texas [Mr. GREGG] on the prohibition amendment. Later on he informed me that he was inclined to support the resolution, that he had about made up his mind to support it, and I released him from the agreement. On the 7th day of December Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas—my colleague—and myself signed a written agreement to pair both on the national prohibition amendment and the woman-suffrage amendment. Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, and myself pairing in favor both of prohibition and suffrage, and Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas, against both measures, agreeing, however, that should all three of us be present whenever the vote was taken on either measure that then we should be released from the pair and all could vote. This signed written agreement was filed with the pair clerk on the 7th day of December, 1917, after which I left for Texas and Mr. CHANDLER left for Oklahoma, both Mr. CHANDLER and myself relying implicitly upon our pair duly executed and filed.

Having in my district 58 counties running 566 miles east and west, from Mineral Wells to El Paso, and several hundred miles north and south, from Lubbock to Rock Springs and Presidio, with over 400,000 people in it, and being the largest district in the United States, while over 90 per cent of the people are loyal, patriotic, dependable citizens standing solidly behind their flag, President, and Government, yet because of socialistic propaganda and ignorance of conditions there existed some disloyal seditious sentiment, three men having already been sent to the Federal penitentiary for such crime, and, moreover, many boys from my district stationed at Camp Bowie were dying, and some at Camp Travis were dying. I went to my district and drove in an automobile, through freezing weather part of the time, over 100 miles a day, making two, three, four, and even five speeches a day, and making a personal inspection of conditions at said camps, and upon one day especially I remember I drove 167 miles from Abilene, Tex., to Junction,

speaking at Ballinger, Paint Rock, Eden, and Junction in behalf of our Government policies, no politics, however, being in any of my speeches. On the 15th day of December I received a telegram from Dr. A. J. Barton, president of the Antislavery League of Texas, from Washington, indicating that the prohibition cause might be embarrassed by my pair with Mr. WILSON, and asking me to wire Mr. KITCHIN to change pair to some one else provided Mr. WILSON could be induced to vote for prohibition. I immediately wired Mr. KITCHIN on December 15 that provided Mr. WILSON of Texas would support the prohibition amendment, then to change my pair to benefit the prohibition cause.

Also, on December 15 I wired Dr. A. J. Barton that I had complied with his request and had wired Mr. KITCHIN, authorizing him to change pair if Mr. WILSON of Texas would vote for prohibition, and that if necessary to count Mr. WILSON's vote for prohibition I would return immediately. On the 16th day of December, from Albany, I sent a telegram to Mr. WILSON of Texas, urging him as his colleague and particular friend since college days to support the prohibition amendment, thus permitting the States to pass upon the question once for all, and stated that if he would vote for prohibition to pair Mr. CHANDLER and myself with some other negative vote.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, may I have two minutes additional?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to speak for two minutes additional. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLANTON. I received no reply from Mr. WILSON. Also, on December 16 I wired Mr. E. Y. WEBB, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, that in case Mr. WILSON would vote for the prohibition amendment to pair Mr. CHANDLER and myself with some one else.

Also, on December 16 I wired Mr. GREGG, of Texas, and others, urging that they support the prohibition amendment.

I refer to page 669 of the Appendix to the RECORD of last session for remarks I made on October 5, 1917, in favor of the passage of the national prohibition amendment and predicted that it would pass the House early in the December session. I missed only seven days' sessions of the House, as during my entire absence the House met only on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th days of December.

I will state on the prohibition question I am further already on record. On April 9 I introduced a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment for national prohibition, which is practically the same resolution introduced by Senator SHEPPARD that passed this House on the 17th of December, and on the 19th of April I introduced a bill (H. R. 3565) to suspend the manufacture of and all traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the war. On May 8 I introduced an amended bill (H. R. 4248) to suspend the manufacture of and all traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the war, and on May 9 I got Senator KENYON to introduce a copy of this last amended bill in the Senate. These matters, I take it, place me upon record on this question as being unalterably in favor of national prohibition, and I ask unanimous consent that these documents may go into the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting these telegrams, and so forth. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman's statement is sufficiently clear as to what the telegrams contain, and I object.

Mr. BLANTON. And in order to have the whole matter clearly before you, I will have the Clerk also read the statement made by the Democratic pair clerk, Mr. Small, which on January 9 was inserted in the RECORD by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER], which is as follows.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CHANDLER of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a statement by one of the pair clerks of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a statement from one of the pair clerks of the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1918.

Messrs. THOMAS L. BLANTON, M. C., and T. A. CHANDLER, M. C.,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIRS: On day before yesterday you requested me, as pair clerk of the House of Representatives, to make you a statement in writing as to the facts concerning the pair made between you and Hon. JAMES C. WILSON, giving the reason why the pair was not observed and did not appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

About two weeks before the vote was taken on the constitutional amendment for national prohibition, Hon. THOMAS BLANTON, Member of Congress from the sixteenth Texas district, came to me and stated that he had a pair upon the votes to be taken upon the constitutional questions of national prohibition and woman suffrage. Mr. BLANTON stating that he was for both these propositions and that Mr. WILSON would be against both, and that they would secure some other Member who would vote as Mr. BLANTON would in the matter. (Pairs upon these constitutional questions are in the same proportion as the vote, and as it requires a two-thirds majority for legislation of this character, it would take two Members for either of these amendments to protect one Member voting against.) On the next day Mr. BLANTON came to me with Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, Member of Congress from Oklahoma, and handed to me a pair, which was out of the ordinary for the reason that it was a typewritten agreement, with the names of Messrs. BLANTON and CHANDLER voting for the prohibition amendment and Mr. WILSON voting against the prohibition amendment inserted in the pair and duly signed by each of them, and I told them, as pair clerk, that the pair would go into the RECORD.

Two or three days before the vote was taken on the prohibition amendment Mr. WILSON came to me and said he had expected to leave the city, but that as he had not desired to have the pair changed to some one else who would vote as he would in order that he might vote.

Now, pairs are simply agreements between Members of Congress, the idea being that one vote will offset the other, and should one or all Members concerned in a pair or an agreement made between Members be absent, these agreements and pairs are observed. After such an agreement is made it is never altered by the pair clerks except by the consent or permission of those concerned.

Therefore, when Mr. WILSON requested the pair clerks to release him we had nothing to do with it, as the matter was between Messrs. BLANTON, of Texas, CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, and Mr. WILSON, of Texas. I told Mr. WILSON that if he would communicate with Messrs. BLANTON and CHANDLER, and they would agree to do so, of course it would be all right; otherwise I would put the pair up for the Record.

In the meantime Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, the Democratic floor leader, handed me a telegram from Mr. BLANTON, which is as follows:

"Am making three speeches a day in my district, embracing 58 counties, in effort to wipe out all disloyalty and force absolute support behind Government. If WILSON of Texas will support prohibition amendment, then change my pair to benefit cause, or if necessary I will return immediately."

Mr. WILSON came back to see me and said, so far as Mr. BLANTON was concerned, he was willing to release him (Mr. WILSON) from the pair. Mr. Hollingsworth, who represents the minority in the matter of pairs, who was present, asked Mr. WILSON how he expected to protect Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. WILSON said that he had no agreement with Mr. CHANDLER, and then we cited Mr. WILSON to the signed agreement, with all names filled in, and which is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: We, the undersigned, have paired on the resolutions for the national prohibition amendment and the national woman suffrage amendment, THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, and T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, each voting both for national prohibition and national woman suffrage, and JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas, voting against both of these said resolutions, and we request that this agreement be printed in the Record.

(Signed)

"THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas,

"T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma,

"JAMES C. WILSON." [Name later erased.]

Mr. WILSON then said that he intended to vote anyway. I went to Mr. FERRIS, of Oklahoma, and, although it was late, we made an effort to communicate with Mr. CHANDLER as to whether he wanted to hold Mr. WILSON to the pair, as it was my plain duty as pair clerk to have the pair as made announced for printing in the Record. Mr. WILSON came to the pair clerk's desk again, and with him was Mr. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, who stated that he was not willing to state whether or not Mr. CHANDLER would be willing to release Mr. WILSON from the pair, after the matter had been explained to him. Mr. WILSON then left and returned after a few minutes and said that he was going to vote and asked to see the signed pair, which he took and said as he intended to vote, would not have his name on it, and then erased his name from the agreement, which he had, according to his own statement, signed.

Mr. BLANTON's telegram released Mr. WILSON from the pair, provided he intended to vote for the prohibition amendment, and on the final vote he voted against the amendment, so that he had no release from Mr. BLANTON and did not claim to have any from Mr. CHANDLER. We, the pair clerks, could not put the pair into the Record because Mr. WILSON had erased his name, and there was nothing to hold him to the agreement, as he had announced his intention of voting.

This is how the matter happened, and no one regrets as much as do the pair clerks that you both were left unprotected on the vote, as we knew when you left the city it was with the understanding that you would be taken care of.

With highest personal regard, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

W. E. SMALL, JR.,

Pair Clerk, House of Representatives.

Mr. BLANTON. I realize that a pair is merely a gentleman's agreement between Members, yet section 2 of Rule VIII of the rules governing this House provides:

Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk, after the completion of the second roll call, from a written list furnished him, and signed by the Member making the statement to the Clerk, which list shall be published in the Record as a part of the proceedings.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] starts out by saying that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] and myself each selected a time when he was absent to make our statements, indicating that we took an unfair advantage of him, stating that about that time he had sustained a broken rib due to a fall on the ice. On January 8 the House met at 12 o'clock noon and adjourned at 2:31 p. m., and it was during this short session that I made my statement on the floor of the House, after the Democratic leader [Mr. KITCHIN] had requested such time for me. Am I to be blamed because Mr. WILSON was absent from even this short session of the House and was unaware of the proceedings going on in the Legislative Chamber? On this date he did not even dream that he had a broken rib. On January 9 the House met at 12 o'clock noon, and within a few minutes after the prayer and the reading of the Journal the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] requested and obtained unanimous consent from the House to print in the Record the statement made by the pair clerk, Mr. Small. Are we to be condemned because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] preferred to remain away and not be present when important business was being transacted by the House? He did see fit that day—January 9—to come on the floor of the House long enough to answer a roll call—his office getting notice by electric bell in plenty of time for him to answer either the first or second call of the roll—and he saw fit to appear on the floor of the House on the next day—January 10—and remain long enough to be marked present at three different roll calls occurring at least 40 minutes apart. The Record shows that he was on the floor of the House at least sufficiently long to be marked present at roll call on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of January.

Mr. WILSON of Texas rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to his colleague?

Mr. BLANTON. I do not.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If the gentleman has the right to speak to a question of personal privilege, has he a right to make an attack on me?

The SPEAKER. He has not.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Well, he is making one.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas will keep within the strict limits of the rule.

Mr. BLANTON. If I get out of it, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take care of that. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. He says that he should have replied to these statements sooner, but gives as his excuse for waiting from January 8 to January 31 to explain why he scratched his name from a sacred written agreement with two of his colleagues and violated a pair the following: "Also about this time I sustained a broken rib, due to a fall on the ice, and have been slow in getting some of the records I wish to introduce in connection with my statement."

Mr. WILSON of Texas rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to his colleague?

Mr. BLANTON. I absolutely do not.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the Speaker is going to watch gentlemen and call him down I will not rise again, but he is getting on to me now. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has his remedy; if the gentleman from Texas makes any remarks about him that are improper, he can have the words taken down. The gentleman will leave out all remarks as to the other gentleman from Texas giving excuses. If the gentleman wants to deny the statements made by Mr. WILSON of Texas, he has a right to do so.

Mr. BLANTON. The only record he has introduced besides my telegrams to him already in his office was my telegram to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], as everything else was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the desk of every Congressman, and his secretary in two hours' time could have gotten from the efficient service of the Western Union a copy of the said telegram by requesting it.

The extended remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] did not appear in the Record until last Friday morning, January 31, and though being ready then to reply, I promptly gave notice on the floor of the House that I would rise to this privilege to-day, as he was absent then, and he having accused us of purposely presenting the other matters in his absence, and I knowing that the House would adjourn Friday not to meet until to-day, and feeling certain that it would be a bare chance for him to be present to-day without such notice, I notified him through the Record to be present to-day, and being present he can not again accuse me of acting in his absence.

Now I will prove that every statement made by me on January 8 is absolutely true.

(1) I said I had been criticized for my absence by one not in my district. The man making this criticism was the commercial secretary of the chamber of commerce at Brownwood, Tex.—but now is such officer no longer—who so far forgot the courtesy, hospitality, and love of fairness proverbial in central west Texas as to attempt to speak for the loyal, patriotic citizens of Brownwood and Brown County, in trying to engage in cheap politics by placing in the daily press of Texas an insulting telegram to me, relative to my having been invited to speak at Brownwood by leading, substantial citizens of Brown County.

(2) I said that after the convening of this session I learned that there would be few matters considered before the holiday recess. The Record proves this, for after January 7, the House met only seven times and was in session only 40 hours before it recessed for the holidays, and while in Texas I missed only 40 hours of the House proceedings.

(3) I said that I first agreed to pair with my colleague from Texas [Mr. GREGG], but being later informed by him that he felt inclined to support the prohibition resolution, I released him. I have neither mentioned this matter to him nor asked him for a statement, because I did not want to involve my colleague in a controversy, but he is here present, and I now give him an opportunity to deny it if it is not absolutely true, and you see he does not deny it. And he had no intention of being away from Washington.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague made a statement that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG] was present. I have looked around the Chamber, and I do not see him.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that ought not to go in the Record.

Mr. BLANTON. I thought the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG] was present, because I understood he was to be present.

Mr. GARNER. I do not see him, and I do not think my colleague wants that statement to go unchallenged.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say that if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG] denies that he first agreed to pair and was later released by me I will resign my position. I will let it go in and let it stand for all that it is worth, and if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG] denies it I will agree to resign.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Do I understand my colleague desires to make a statement in the RECORD that his colleague, Mr. GREGG, of Texas, is in the Chamber and does not deny this, when, as a matter of fact, he is not in the Chamber?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, no; and I thank my colleague for his suggestion. I am glad the gentleman made the suggestion, because I was mistaken in thinking he was here.

Mr. GARNER. I only wanted to call the gentleman's attention to it.

Mr. BLANTON. I am glad the gentleman called my attention to it, because I thought Mr. GREGG was here.

(4) I said:

On the 7th day of December Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma; Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas—my colleague—and myself signed a written agreement to pair both on the national prohibition amendment and the woman-suffrage amendment, Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, and myself pairing in favor both of prohibition and suffrage, and Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas, against both measures, agreeing, however, that should all three of us be present whenever the vote was taken on either measure that then we should be released from the pair and all could vote. This signed written agreement was filed with the pair clerk on the 7th day of December, 1917, after which I left for Texas and Mr. CHANDLER left for Oklahoma, both Mr. CHANDLER and myself relying implicitly upon our pair duly executed and filed.

Now, all of us are agreed that the written pair agreement was signed up and delivered to the pair clerk on the afternoon of December 7.

But the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] asserts that he is positive on the following points: (1) That he had only one conversation with me about pairing, and that was the one he had at the time he signed his name to the pair agreement; (2) that such conversation resulting in the signing of his name to the agreement occurred on the afternoon of December 7 at a time when the House had either adjourned or recessed; (3) that at the time he signed the agreement no other name was signed to it; (4) that I asked him to pair with me and Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, and that I did not mention Mr. CHANDLER; (5) that at the time he signed it, he said, "BLANTON, I will sign it with this understanding, if I am here I will have the right to vote, provided I get you a pair in my stead, and that I said, "That is all right. If either one of us is here, he will have that privilege"; (6) that I made a false statement when on December 20, concerning what had been said at the time he signed the agreement, I wired him, "What I told you was that I would furnish two votes against yours; that I had wired TAYLOR of Colorado and expected him to join me in pair, but if he did not CHANDLER would," he asserting that the telegram I sent to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] was sent after he signed the agreement, which he says occurred at a time on the afternoon of December 7, when the House had either adjourned or recessed; (7) that I asked him if he was opposed to the prohibition and suffrage resolutions; (8) that he told me that he was thinking of going to Santo Domingo. Now I shall attempt, my colleagues, to prove that this gentleman is mistaken in each one of these positive assertions.

On December 6, after I had released my colleague from Texas, Mr. GREGG, I told Mr. WILSON of it, and mentioned the fact that it was very imperative that I should go to Texas, calling his attention to seditious sentiment which was growing as a result of a speech made by the Hon. Oscar Callaway and a lot of socialistic propaganda that was being discussed in Texas, and of the bad health conditions prevailing at Camp Bowie and Camp Travis, and I asked him if he would not pair with me and let me go, as I would not leave under any circumstances unless I arranged for my vote to count on both prohibition and suffrage. Without hesitation he replied, "Yes; I will pair with you, for to tell the truth, BLANTON, on account of conditions in my district, I would rather pair on these two questions than to vote." I thanked him, told him that it would be a special favor to me, that I would prepare the agreement, and I then left him. On this day, December 6, the House met at 12 o'clock noon and adjourned at 12.54 p. m., being in session only 54 minutes. During this short session I went to the pair clerk, Mr. Small, at his desk on the floor of the House, and learned from him that on all constitutional questions, such as the proposed prohibition and suffrage amendments, Members in pairing

were required to have two affirmative votes against one negative vote. I then told Mr. Small, whom I had never met or had any dealings with before, as I had always voted and never paired before, that I had a pair on both national prohibition and woman suffrage, that I was for both of these measures, and that Mr. WILSON of Texas would be against them both, and that we would secure some other Member that would vote as I did and arrange the pair. He said all right, and I left him, shortly after which the House adjourned. Now for the proof. In the pair clerk's statement, which the gentleman from Oklahoma published in the record January 9, Mr. Small says:

About two weeks before the vote was taken on the constitutional amendment for national prohibition, Hon. THOMAS BLANTON, Member of Congress from the sixteenth Texas district, came to me and stated that he had a pair upon the votes to be taken upon the constitutional questions of national prohibition and woman suffrage, Mr. BLANTON stating that he was for both these propositions and that Mr. WILSON would be against both, and that they would secure some other Member who would vote as Mr. BLANTON would in the matter. (Pairs upon these constitutional questions are in the same proportion as the vote, and as it requires a two-thirds majority for legislation of this character, it would take two Members for either of these amendments to protect one Member voting against.) On the next day Mr. BLANTON came to me with Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, Member of Congress from Oklahoma, and handed to me a pair which was out of the ordinary for the reason that it was a typewritten agreement, with the names of Messrs. BLANTON and CHANDLER voting for the prohibition amendment and Mr. WILSON voting against the prohibition amendment inserted in the pair and duly signed by each of them, and I told them, as pair clerk, that the pair would go into the RECORD.

Hence you see that Mr. Small proves conclusively that it was on December 6 when I told him that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] and myself had arranged to pair and would file it with him as soon as we could find a third man to comply with the rule, for he says that the pair agreement was actually filed with him the next day after I had this conversation, and it is agreed that the pair agreement was filed with him on the 7th of December, on the evening of which the House adjourned not to meet again until December 11.

Likewise on December 6 I met my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER], at one of the elevators, and he agreed, merely as a favor to me, that if I called on him to pair he would do so. At that time he had no intention of leaving Washington, but expected to be here when the votes mentioned were to be taken, and for this reason I preferred, if possible, to find some man voting affirmatively who might not be here, in order to save a vote for the cause I espoused. That night in my office I had the pair agreement drawn up on the typewriter, leaving the names in the body blank, and I then signed it myself with pen and ink and put it in my pocket to get executed by the others the next day. On the morning of December 7 I learned from my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], that the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] was then in Colorado and would probably not return in time to vote, so I immediately prepared the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1917.

Hon. EDWARD T. TAYLOR, M. C.,  
Glenwood Springs, Colo.:

KITCHIN advises House will vote on national prohibition 19th and woman suffrage 20th. Understand you favor both; so do I, and want both of us counted. WILSON of Texas strong anti, offers to pair, but under rules takes two for one. Please authorize me by wire immediately to enter pair of record. Also please agree not to call up your H. R. 4431 until January, as I may have to leave on urgent matter and won't leave without such agreement. Kindly agree and answer immediately.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to submit that telegram to the membership of the House, and I want that part of the Western Union certification showing that it was filed at 12.30 p. m., December 7, to go into the RECORD.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to his colleague?

Mr. BLANTON. I most certainly do not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I just want to know if that is the only telegram the gentleman sent to Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I just wanted to know if that is the only telegram you sent to Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado?

Mr. BLANTON. Absolutely so; one and only one, and it was filed 30 minutes after the House met on January 7, long before you thought of signing that agreement.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Will you permit another inquiry? Why did you send in it—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield first to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Was that sent after your conversation with me?

Mr. BLANTON. That was after my first conversation with you on the 6th.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that these gentlemen ought not to address each other in the first person.

The SPEAKER. That point of order is sustained.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. And you claim that you had two conversations with me about this pair agreement?

Mr. BLANTON. There is no question in the world about that.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I gladly yield to my friend from Colorado.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think possibly it is only fair to both these gentlemen for me to say that I was away from home when this telegram came, and after returning home I assumed it was too late then for me to pair with the gentlemen, so I never really answered the telegram at all.

Mr. BLANTON. I attach no blame to the gentleman. On that day, December 7, the House met at 12 o'clock noon, and immediately after the prayer and the reading of the Journal I took the above telegram to the branch office of the Western Union on the House corridor floor in the Capitol and delivered it for transmission, and this telegram shows by the indorsements on it that the Western Union filed it for transmission at exactly 12.30 p. m., which was within 30 minutes after the House met. And the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] must have overlooked this very important and absolutely convincing fact when he got a copy of this message from the Western Union and inserted it in his extended remarks to prove a contention the very opposite of which it absolutely established. After waiting about three hours for an answer from Colorado and getting none, I concluded that the gentleman from Colorado was probably on his way back to Washington, which would give prohibition the benefit of his vote, and I concluded to take advantage of the kind offer of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] before adjournment and use him in the pair if I did not receive an answer from Colorado in time. I therefore found Mr. WILSON of Texas and presented the written agreement to him, already signed by me in ink, and he read it over, and then, without any hesitation, signed his name with a pencil. I then told him that the pair clerk had informed me that it was necessary on constitutional questions to have two affirmative votes for one negative; that I had wired Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado to join me in the pair, and that if he did not agree to do so, Mr. CHANDLER of Oklahoma would, as I had already seen him about it, and I called his attention to the fact that he ought to feel very important to offset two opposing votes with his one. I never at any time asked him how he stood, for I have known him since we were boys, we being college mates together at the University of Texas nearly 25 years ago, and I have known for years that he was a strong antiprohibitionist. Moreover, just a few days before this I had prepared a careful, correct poll of the Members on this issue of prohibition, and I knew that we had enough votes of men who would stand hitched and who were going to be here to pass the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote and have at least seven extra votes additional. He did not tell me that he expected to go to Santo Domingo, but when he agreed to pair I understood that he was going to remain in Washington, and believed that he was merely doing me a favor as an old friend, and I also believed him when he said that he really preferred to pair than to vote on the question, as I knew what he meant when he referred to the conditions in his district. He reserved no conditions whatever; but it was I who said, just as I was leaving him, "Now, WILSON, if I get back before these votes are taken, and we are all three here, we can then release each other and vote." I left; found the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER], and he signed the agreement with a pencil, and we then went together to the Speaker's desk. As this was my first pair I was under the impression that it had to be presented to the Speaker, and as this one agreement was to cover the vote both on prohibition and woman suffrage, and there was a chance of suffrage going over until after the holidays, I thought that it ought to be entered in the Record to prevent possible loss or misplacement, and by inspecting it you will see that I had it addressed to the Speaker, and ended it with the following: "And we request that this agreement be printed in the RECORD."

And, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer this original pair for inspection of the Members to see that my name is signed in ink and that the other two gentlemen's names are signed in pencil, and that this request is in the pair—"and we request that this statement be printed in the RECORD."

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman ask to print that statement in the RECORD?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, no; that statement is in the agreement. I was just merely reading the agreement itself, where we three gentlemen requested the Speaker to insert that agreement in the RECORD.

So, when the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] and myself went to the Speaker's desk, just after the vote on the Austrian war resolution had been concluded, I handed the agreement to the Speaker and requested that he have it printed in the RECORD. He handed it back to me and informed me that printing it was unnecessary, as all I had to do was to hand it to the pair clerk. I then went with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] to the pair clerk's desk and handed the agreement to Mr. Small and asked him if we could depend upon him to see that it was recorded when the vote was taken, so that we would not lose our vote, and he assured us both that he would give the matter careful attention, and see that it was properly entered. In a few minutes the House adjourned at 4.34 p. m., not to meet again until December 11. Hearing nothing from Colorado, I went to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], who very kindly assured me that no advantage would be taken of me in my absence on bill H. R. No. 4431, which was a bill seeking to appropriate \$5,000,000 to start the Government into the farming business, against which bill, as a member of the committee, I had filed a minority report, and the fight I made against it caused it to die a natural death within the past few days. I was against it, because I did not believe that the Government, through its employees, should compete with farmers on the farms. I went to Texas firmly believing that my vote was protected.

Here is the pair agreement, and as he did not make a very good job of rubbing his name off, it is still plainly discernible:

Mr. Speaker, we, the undersigned, have paired on the resolutions for the national prohibition amendment and the national woman's suffrage amendment, THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, and T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, each voting both for national prohibition and national woman's suffrage, and JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas, voting against both of said resolutions, and we request that this agreement be printed in the RECORD.

(Signed)

THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas.  
T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma.  
JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas.

And I want you to note again that my signature is in ink and the other two are in pencil.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] is present, and I would like to call on him to state at this time to the House—

The SPEAKER. It is a very bad practice for one Member to call on another sitting in his seat. The Chair saw that done in the Senate once, but does not think it ought to be followed in the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Then may I have the privilege of yielding at this time to my colleague, Mr. CHANDLER, to ask me a question?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CHANDLER] has not exhibited any disposition to ask any questions. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. Then I will state, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, that Mr. CHANDLER will corroborate every word that I have spoken on the floor of this House concerning transactions had with him.

On December 15 I received the following night message from the president of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1917.

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,  
Abilene, Tex.:

Vote on resolution for national prohibition Monday. Understand you are paired with Mr. WILSON. Wire Mr. KITCHIN to change pair to someone else, provided we can induce Mr. WILSON to vote for prohibition. Also wire me your reply.

A. J. BARTON.

Mr. BLANTON. I immediately complied with Dr. Barton's request by sending the following messages, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ABILENE, TEX., December 15, 1917.

HON. CLAUDE KITCHIN,  
Democratic House Leader, Washington, D. C.:

Am making three speeches a day in my district, embracing 58 counties, in effort to wipe out all disloyalty and force absolute support behind Government. If WILSON of Texas will support prohibition amendment, then change my pair to benefit cause, or if necessary I will return immediately.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

ABILENE, TEX., December 15, 1917.

Dr. A. J. BARTON.

Care Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.:

Have wired KITCHIN, as requested. In case WILSON will support amendment, this authorizes change of pair, or, if necessary to count his vote, I will come immediately. My district embraces 58 counties, from Mineral Wells to El Paso. Much socialistic pro-German sentiment; much existing because of ignorance of conditions. Am making three speeches a day in effort to force absolute loyalty to our Government, without which we can not win this war. I am using automobiles and driving sometimes over 100 miles a day. From poll made by me before I left, we had several votes to spare.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Mr. BLANTON. After speaking at Abilene before a big Red Cross meeting Saturday afternoon, December 15, I drove 50 miles to Hamlin, through freezing weather, speaking there that night to a large crowd, and after the speaking I got another auto and drove 25 miles to catch a train for Moran, where I spoke Sunday noon to a large crowd, and then drove to Albany. Understanding from Dr. Barton's telegram that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] was favorably considering the idea of voting for prohibition yet was in a state of indecision, and thinking that I might help to influence him, and thinking possibly Mr. CHANDLER might have left Washington, after reaching Albany I sent the following telegram, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ALBANY, TEX., December 16, 1917.

Hon. JAMES C. WILSON.

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

As your colleague and particular friend since college days, I urgently implore and beseech you to give the States an opportunity to pass upon the prohibition question. If you are willing to make this sacrifice of your personal convictions by voting affirmatively you will be granting the sacred right of petition to several million loyal, patriotic American men and women, who are themselves now making every sacrifice to win the war. Pair CHANDLER and me with some other negative vote, and don't deny the States this privilege.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Mr. BLANTON. And as an extra precaution I sent the following message, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ALBANY, TEX., December 16, 1917.

Hon. E. Y. WEBB.

Chairman Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Am paired with WILSON of Texas. If he will support resolution then pair me with some other negative vote. Please see that my vote counts for prohibition in a pair. Please wire me the result immediately after vote. I am eliminating an infernal undercurrent of seditious sentiment out of my district and am lining up my 58 counties solidly behind the Government.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] says that while my telegram was in his office he did not see it until after the vote was taken, yet he says that it shows that he was considered by me released without condition because he says he has a period in it between the "If you will vote affirmatively" and "Pair CHANDLER and me," and he has written out the "period" in the message.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit from the Western Union Telegraph Co. a certified copy of the message, showing that there is no punctuation written out into it whatever [applause] and that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] was absolutely without authority when he wrote into the message which he inserted in his extended remarks here the word "period."

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, here is the original, and I submit it to the jury down there.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I want to be absolutely fair—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I do, because I want to be fair.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Well, here it is. It is the one delivered to me, and it has got the "period" in it.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, the telegram which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] has handed me is not the original message which was delivered to him, but a copy from the Western Union Telegraph Co. delivered since then. It is not the original message delivered to him on the 16th of December.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. BLANTON, you are mistaken about that. It is the only one I have.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must not address his colleague by name or in the second person; it is against the rule.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I want to state it is the only message I had delivered to me by the Western Union.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, it is well known that under the rules of the Western Union, no punctuation is transmitted in a message unless such punctuation is written out in the message. I submit to you the original carbon copy of this message which is the carbon of the original sent to the gentleman, and also another copy certified to be correct by the Western Union, and you

will see that no punctuation is written out, and therefore I feel sure that it is not written out "period" in the original that was delivered to the gentleman. He admits that it was in his office. Who received it there?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues for sufficient time to answer—

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GALLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, in view of the fact that the extended-remarks statement made by the gentleman was extended in the Record without giving me a chance to answer, I ask unanimous consent of my colleagues to permit me to put the balance of this speech in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to reserve the right to object for I have no idea what is in that and I do not think anybody else can have any idea. If it were submitted to me I might agree to it.

Mr. BLANTON. There is nothing—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If it is no worse than what has already been stated, I am willing.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman objecting or not?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I will for the present.

Mr. BLANTON. I did not object to the gentleman—

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman objects.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Well, let it go in.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws his objection. Is there objection?

Mr. GALLIVAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent Mr. BURROUGHS was granted leave of absence to-day on account of illness.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may I have half a minute by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. GALLIVAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I ask for half a minute.

Mr. GALLIVAN. I withdraw my objection as to half a minute.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I just wish to say that I have a statement here, that is already in the Record, and I would like unanimous consent for that statement to appear as of to-day instead of the 31st, so that this all can go together. It is my statement. Furthermore, I want to deny absolutely that I had two conversations with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] about this matter, but only had one, right back there, of about five minutes. That is all I wish to say.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] asks unanimous consent—

Mr. BLANTON. I object unless all of mine goes in, too.

The SPEAKER. The other gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] objects. This is unanimous-consent day. The Clerk will report the first bill.

NATURALIZATION OF RESIDENT ALIENS.

The first business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 3132) to amend section 2171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to naturalization.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3132) to amend section 2171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to naturalization.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so when amended it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2171. No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, State, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States; but persons resident within the United States or the Territories thereof on the 6th day of April, in the year 1917, who had before that day made a declaration according to law of their intentions to become citizens of the United States, or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens without making such declaration, may be admitted to become citizens thereof, notwithstanding they shall be alien enemies at the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien."

Also, the following committee amendment was read:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "are" and insert the word "is."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand that this is virtually reenacting existing law so as to extend to all alien enemies resident in this country who have declared their intention to become citizens prior to the declaration of war the right to qualify in full citizenship in case they can meet the qualifications?

Mr. RAKER. In case they can meet the qualifications, having taken out their first papers and having resided in the United States five years before the date fixed in the bill, and having passed a thorough inspection by the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Immigration, and also other departments of the Government. And if they meet them all the court shall admit them; otherwise not.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman estimate as to the number of alien enemies resident in this country who made declaration of intention to become citizens prior to the declaration of war, and upon whom the declaration of war placed a ban as to their final papers for citizenship?

Mr. RAKER. I had a memorandum of that in my pocket, but I went down to a committee meeting this morning and have not been able to get my coat.

There are a number of thousands of them. I think there are many thousands that come under the gentleman's inquiry. But in this bill they must not only have made their application and taken out their first papers, but they must actually have been a resident for five years at the date of the declaration of war. And the present bill contains only two amendments. Some one on the committee thought that the word "are" should be changed to "is," and then we changed the words "June 18, 1912," to the "6th of April, 1917."

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I will.

Mr. COX. I am very much interested in the gentleman's bill, and I want to put this question to the gentleman in order to see whether or not the bill covers this particular case in my own town. A Lutheran minister in my town came to this country when he was 17 years of age. I will give the hypothetical facts.

He went to the State of Iowa, and moved into ex-Speaker Henderson's district, where he sought the Speaker's advice as to whether or not it would be necessary for him, who came here as a minor, to take out naturalization papers. It occurs to me that the Speaker told him there would be no necessity for it, as he would be a naturalized American citizen when he became 21 years of age. Soon thereafter the Spanish-American War broke out, and he volunteered as a private and went all through the war, after which he entered college. Roaming around for four or five years, at school, and preaching here and there, about six or seven years ago, or possibly five years ago, he learned he was not an American citizen. He promptly applied and took out his first papers. Now, about four months ago he sought to join the Army as a chaplain. Of course, he ran up against the Federal statute which prevented him not only from becoming a chaplain, but plainly stating that he was not an American citizen.

This man is as intensely patriotic as any other man in the United States. There is no controversy about that at all. Now, will the gentleman's bill take care of a man of this kind and permit him to take out his second papers and become an American citizen?

Mr. RAKER. That is the very purpose of this bill.

I want to illustrate another case. A young man, say, 26 years of age, a fine specimen of manhood, took out his first papers a number of years ago. He went to New Jersey and joined the National Guard and went down to the Mexican border, and was under the flag and in the service, and received an excellent discharge. He comes back to the town in which he lives, marries an American girl, and of course she becomes an alien. Now, since the declaration of war he has been compelled to leave the town and leave his wife, and go to some other place, when his whole heart and his whole soul is with this country. He wants to take out his second papers in order that he may enlist if the Government will not draft him, so that he can fight for this country.

And there is not only that case, but there are many others that have been called to my attention where men who have taken out their first papers desire to join the Army, to join the Navy, and to make a sacrifice of their lives, if desired, and their property for this country; and the purpose of this bill is to relieve those conditions.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming for a question.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. This being a House bill and the gentleman having the floor and being in charge of the bill, is he entitled to an hour?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. He is. The statement to the contrary was an inadvertence on the part of the Chair. He asked the clerk at the desk, and the clerk said the gentleman's time had expired. Of course the gentleman is entitled to an hour.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now? The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California yield to the gentleman from Wyoming?

Mr. RAKER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MONDELL. I thought I could give the gentleman an illustration that would interest him.

Mr. RAKER. I yield for that illustration.

Mr. MONDELL. Recently my attention was called to the case of an ordained minister of German birth who has lived in this country for 26 years. He made his declaration 20 years ago. He was under the impression that he had completed his citizenship. He is now about to be registered as an alien enemy.

There is not any more loyal citizen under the flag. He is a splendid man. He is in an exceedingly embarrassing position. There are many men in the country as loyal as any men who live in the country who are somewhat in that position, unable to become full-fledged citizens, and in the position of being registered as alien enemies—a position that ought to be overcome.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the gentleman think if this bill is passed it will relieve the case he speaks of, of a man who made the declaration 20 years ago?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman pleases, that has been settled in the Morena case, recently decided by the Supreme Court.

Mr. LENROOT. That is the reason why I am asking the question.

Mr. MONDELL. The man has been voting all that time, assuming that he had citizenship.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to ask the gentleman from California whether or not in his opinion this bill modifies or repeals, so far as alien enemies are concerned, the present law? Is there not a limitation in the present naturalization law?

Mr. RAKER. I do not quite catch the gentleman's question.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman knows that under the present naturalization law if the declarant does not take out his final papers within seven years after making the declaration, his declaration falls, and he is not entitled to become a citizen.

Mr. BURNETT. Yes; that is under a late decision.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes. That is in the Morena case, recently decided by the Supreme Court.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to ask the gentleman this question: Under the language of the bill would it let in any of those whose right had expired by reason of the seven-year limit?

Mr. RAKER. As I view it, and as the committee went over its language, and taking it as we have from the act of 1813, that has been on the statute books over 100 years, we made only those two changes, changing the word "are" to "is" and changing the date from 1812 to 1917, the date of the declaration of war.

I want to make this distinction, that this would apply to those whose original applications were valid. That is the purpose of the bill, and that is my theory of it. Do I make myself plain?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; I am not sure but what that is accomplished. But while the language in lines 8, 9, and 10, on page 2, recites "at the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject," and while, perhaps, that might be sufficient to save it, yet, on lines 2 and 3, is the language "who had before that day made a declaration according to law of their intentions to become citizens of the United States, or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens, without making such declaration may be admitted to become citizens thereof," which may in itself be inconsistent with the saving clause in this section.

Mr. RAKER. If he made his application, the purpose of this bill is to take up valid applications pending, and if he has lived

here five years and has filed his application for citizenship, and the 90 days' notice is given, then the Bureau of Immigration sends out inspectors who make an analysis of this man's life from the time he comes to this country to the present time; who go to his neighbors and go to his friends and go to every place where he has been before and inquire as to his status and attitude, and who appear in court on the day here, so that if there are any suspicions against him it is for the Government officials to state them.

Mr. BURNETT. The committee did not have that purpose in view, I will state, at the time this bill was considered, and I doubt very much whether the bill as reported will cover the proposition as suggested by the gentleman. I do not know whether we ought to undertake the amendment. There are several other bills, I will state to the gentleman, one introduced by my good friend from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY], and another introduced by Judge SABATH, and others, for the purpose of enabling those whose time of seven years has expired to continue to prosecute and secure their final papers. I am a little afraid that it would possibly complicate matters to undertake to put this in this bill.

Mr. LENROOT. I am quite in sympathy with what the gentleman states, and I am in hopes that a curative bill, so far as the courts have erroneously held them properly subject to naturalization, will be passed. But does the gentleman think we ought to extend by this bill a privilege to alien enemies that would not be extended to aliens who are not enemies?

Mr. BURNETT. In reply to that I do not think it would be extended to the alien enemies. I think they would be cut off if more than seven years have expired since the filing of their first papers. I do not think it would be extended to them.

Mr. LENROOT. Not if this language is susceptible of the construction that may be given to it.

Mr. RAKER. As Judge BURNETT says, this was to cover solely the views existing in 1813 and was not intended to complicate it, so that there would be no application in the department and no application under the law. We reenact the same law that has been on the statute books for 115 years. The purpose was not to complicate any of the other matters.

Mr. LENROOT. May I make a suggestion that I think will clear it up?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. In line 7, page 2, after the word "thereof," insert the words "but who are not entitled to citizenship solely because of the fact of being alien enemies." That would clear it up.

Mr. RAKER. How would it read if amended?

Mr. LENROOT. So that it would read:

Who had before that day made a declaration, according to law, of their intentions to become citizens of the United States—

Then, dropping down—

but who are not entitled to citizenship solely because of the fact of being alien enemies—

Or some appropriate language.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is not that anticipated by the language on lines 6, 7, and 8 of page 1?

Mr. RAKER. What does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] think about the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]?

Mr. BURNETT. I did not quite catch the idea of my friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. LENROOT. The language in lines 1 to 4 of page 2 being absolute, that anyone who had at any time previous made a declaration should be entitled to citizenship, notwithstanding the fact of being an alien enemy. I am a little afraid that the closing language of the paragraph—

At the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject—

will not be sufficient to refer to the seven-year limitation.

Mr. BURNETT. I am perfectly willing to make that clear, because we did not have that decision in contemplation at all.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I have had some correspondence with the Department of Labor on the question of validating certificates of naturalization issued in error by various courts; and in consequence thereof I have introduced a bill with the approval of the department, to correct those invalidated certificates. In my city alone there are between 3,000 and 4,000 men who obtained naturalization papers and who believe themselves to be properly naturalized, whose certificates are now invalid because of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Morena*. I am informed that there are substantially 50,000 such invalid naturalization certificates held by people throughout the United States. The question with me is this: Do you by this bill propose to validate those certificates?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Or permit the validation of those certificates?

Mr. RAKER. The validation of citizenship already granted?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Absolutely not. This bill could not touch that, does not touch it, and relates only to allowing the court to hear the case of a man who has lived in the United States five years, who has filed his declaration of intention, and who from all the proof provided by the inspector of the Immigration Bureau, the two witnesses, the applicant himself and all neighbors, should be admitted to be an American citizen. If there is anything against him he should not be admitted; so, clearly, the case presented by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, long a member of the Committee on Immigration, does not apply to the certificates already issued, because I want to call attention to the statute on that subject, which now permits the Attorney General's Office, in section 15, page 10, of the regulations, to proceed to cancel any certificate improperly issued or issued through fraud or illegally procured.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This is a very important matter, a very serious one, affecting, I should say, hundreds of thousands of people in the United States, relatives and children of men who assume that they are citizens, but who hold invalid certificates of naturalization, made invalid by the action of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. RAKER. I know, but this could not affect them and ought not to be permitted to affect them.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I submit that it may, and I want to call attention to my reason for it. This bill in the first few lines of section 2171 cuts out, as I understand it, alien enemies while we are at war.

Mr. RAKER. All of them.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Cuts them all out; so the question raised here a moment ago is, perhaps, answered by lines 6, 7, 8, and 9. No alien can avail himself of this privilege while we are at war with the country of which he was a citizen or subject. Therefore he is cut out.

Mr. RAKER. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Now, under this bill those residents in the United States who had before April 6, 1917, made a declaration according to law can become citizens. My point is this: The Supreme Court has decided that a man who has not made good within seven years after his declaration may not avail himself of the privilege of the certificate that he now holds. Is it not possible that having fixed a new date here—the 6th of April, 1917, which is more recent than that fixed by the Supreme Court, which is the expiration of the seven-year period from the passage of the act of 1906, to wit, 1913—is it not possible that those who made their first declaration within seven years of the later date may come in under the gentleman's bill?

Mr. RAKER. I think not. In other words, these applications are to be made at the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on this subject. Therefore if a man makes an application for final hearing upon an application made more than seven years before, he can not be heard, and the court will deny the motion.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Let me put a specific case. Suppose I have made a declaration of intention, and my application to perfect it comes after the seven-year limit. The Supreme Court now says that having made it beyond the seven-year limit, having permitted seven years to go by, I can not now avail myself of a certificate of naturalization which I hold and which was perfected after the seven-year limit. The gentleman in his bill states that I may become naturalized on a declaration of intention made according to law, which may have been seven years ago or some other time.

I think I could come in under the gentleman's bill. Whether that is what the gentleman intended or not I do not know.

Mr. RAKER. No; I think not.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. I would like to call the attention of the chairman, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] to the fact that it is stated here as one of the requisites that they shall make a declaration according to law. If the word following that were the conjunctive "and" instead of the disjunctive "or," the difficulty that the gentleman suggests might arise. But under the language of this provision, as the bill now stands, if at the time the declaration was made it was made according to law, then the provision of the act would apply and allow them to become naturalized. The disjunctive "or" states another condition that may arise that it is not necessary to consider under the

suggestion made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I think clearly that if these men who would be cut off by the seven-year provision made their declarations according to law they would be allowed to take advantage of the provision.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is the point I have been trying to make, but the gentleman from California does not agree.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. In regard to the decision of the Supreme Court, at the end of seven years does not the man remain in the same condition, so far as citizenship is concerned, as if he had never made an application at all? Does he not stand the same under that decision as if he had never made an application?

Mr. TOWNER. I think not, because this language is that if he makes a declaration according to law he shall have a right to take advantage of this act. That is within the power of the legislation to do. It can state how a man shall be admitted to citizenship, notwithstanding the Supreme Court says that a man can not become naturalized; Congress can say they may become naturalized if their first papers were taken out in accordance with law.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. On the first page, line 9, appear these words:

Shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

To what time or period does the word "then" refer to?

Mr. RAKER. That is a clear declaration which this does not affect at all.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman does not understand me. The word "then" must refer to some time. What time does it refer to?

Mr. RAKER. During the war. I want to say to the gentleman that has been the language for 120 years, and it has been workable and is workable now.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. On page 2, lines 6, 7, and 8, it says:

Notwithstanding they shall be alien enemies at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed—

And so forth.

Mr. RAKER. That relates back.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It seems to me that that involves a contradiction, to say "notwithstanding they shall be alien enemies" they shall be admitted.

Mr. RAKER. That language has been on the statute book for 120 years. It has not been changed at all, and I would not like to see it changed.

Mr. DOWELL. The point I desired to inquire about is this: I understand that the committee does not intend by this bill to include those who have filed their declaration longer than seven years but only to include those who have their declarations on file.

Mr. RAKER. In proper form and according to law, so if there was no war they could be naturalized.

Mr. DOWELL. And it declares that they may become citizens, except for the fact that they are alien enemies.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman has correctly stated it.

Mr. DOWELL. In view of the controversy on that question—and I believe the chairman is correct about it—in view of the fact that it is controverted, should not an amendment be offered to make it clear?

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has an amendment to cover it.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman from Wisconsin proposes an amendment intended to make it clear that those who made declarations more than seven years ago can not be naturalized. The gentleman from Iowa desires an amendment which will make it clear that they may be naturalized. The gentlemen are on opposite sides of the question. Am I correct?

Mr. DOWELL. What I was trying to get at is the intent of the committee in this bill. My interpretation is that it includes all who filed declarations longer than seven years ago.

Mr. LENROOT. My amendment will make that clear.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, as follows?—

*Provided, That no alien who has heretofore or who shall prior to the passage and approval of the measure, being within the draft age, plead his alienage as a ground for exemption from military duty, shall ever be permitted to become a citizen of the United States.*

I understand that a good many aliens have used that as a basis for exemption.

Mr. RAKER. I hope the gentleman will not offer that amendment now, as that would complicate this matter.

Mr. BURNETT. I want to say that you can not draft an alien enemy. This bill is intended to apply only to alien

enemies. The gentleman's amendment would not be germane, to start with, because this applies to alien enemies. The gentleman from Wyoming spoke a while ago about a constituent of his believing for years that he was a citizen. If he was not an alien enemy, that man, under our existing law, could file an application, because the existing law provides for that kind of cases, and he can at once become naturalized; but these men may have gone on and had their time nearly matured. Six years and nine months may have expired. They have been good citizens, and under this bill they have to prove before they can get their final papers that they are good citizens, that they are in sympathy with this country, and this is merely for the purpose of providing that cases of that kind may be permitted to get their final papers. Some of the judges in some of the Western States have decided that the law was not intended to apply to these cases, and have permitted them to take their final naturalization papers. There is a lack of harmony among the decisions of the courts on this question, some holding they could do it and others holding they could not. For the purpose of curing all of that the idea of the committee was to allow those who had filed their first papers before the war to go on and perfect those papers.

Mr. MONDELL. And the bill should stand just as the committee has reported it?

Mr. BURNETT. Exactly, except with the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], which makes it clear. We did not intend to go into the field of enabling those whose seven years have expired to take out their papers.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman thinks that that is already clear, let the bill remain as it is.

Mr. BURNETT. We think so; and that was the intention of the committee; but there is no harm in clarifying it by the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. I hope the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN] will not undertake to complicate the matter by injecting the proposition to which he refers into it, because the committee has two or three bills of like character. The committee looks with a good deal of sympathy on cases of that kind, but that is a question that ought to be thrashed out very carefully, and we ought somehow to provide that those who by gross negligence have gone on and allowed their seven years' time to expire without perfecting their naturalization shall not be provided for. It is those innocent people who fall under the decision referred to, Morena case, who, without knowing of the seven-year limitation, have allowed the time to expire without securing their papers, that we should take care of. The committee usually looks into those things with very great care, and if we should undertake now to inject those things which have ostensible merit, but which have not been thoroughly examined, into a bill of this kind, we might involve the whole matter in trouble.

Mr. MONDELL. We have so much confidence in the gentleman's committee that we desire to have the bill remain as he reported it.

Mr. BURNETT. At the same time, however, the committee has confidence in the House, and wherever the House feels the committee has not made their meaning entirely clear the committee is willing to have that defect cured by an amendment such as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] offers.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman from Alabama says this is not a matter of aliens but of alien enemies.

Mr. BURNETT. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. I call the gentleman's attention to line 6 of the bill, where it speaks of an alien and not an alien enemy. What I seek to remedy is the case of where an alien voluntarily pleaded his alienage as a reason for exemption—not that he was an alien enemy. Where an alien, hereafter, before this bill goes into effect, pleads as a basis for exemption from military duty the fact that he is an alien—not an alien enemy—I think he should be forever barred from ever after becoming a citizen of the United States.

Mr. BURNETT. I think he is an alien enemy in that case.

Mr. SABATH. Answering the gentleman's question, I wish to say that the committee has reported such a bill that will take care of such cases as the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. BURNETT. Yes; the alien slacker.

Mr. SABATH. The so-called alien slacker bill.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] may be permitted in my time, without my losing the floor, to offer his amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to allow any debate upon this? I prefer to have the bill passed as it is.

Mr. RAKER. Let us dispose of the first committee amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. May we have my colleague's amendment read for information?

Mr. RAKER. I ask that it be read for the information of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. LENROOT.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 7, after the word "thereof," insert the words "if otherwise entitled to admission."

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, let us dispose of the first committee amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield some time in opposition to it?

Mr. RAKER. We will yield time on Mr. LENROOT's proposed amendment. Let us have the first committee amendment reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "States," strike out the word "are" and insert the word "is."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman to say that this provision had been on the statute books now for 100 years. My colleague, Judge GREEN, made inquiry with regard to the word "then," appearing in line 9, and it seems to me that ought to be stricken out. It does not mean anything.

Mr. LENROOT. That is in the old act.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman suggested that the changing of "are" to "is" is grammatical construction.

Mr. GOOD. I know, but the other has been on the books for a hundred years, the gentleman says, and it has worked so admirably—

Mr. RAKER. Personally I would like to see it stand as "are."

Mr. GOOD. It ought to be changed, and in the other amendment the word "then" ought to be stricken out, and I hope the committee will strike it out. It means nothing.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman is wrong about it meaning nothing.

Mr. GOOD. What does it mean?

Mr. LENROOT. It means during the existence of the war, and if you strike out "then"—

Mr. GOOD. "Shall be then admitted."

Mr. LENROOT. During the existence of the war.

Mr. GOOD. The question of the existence of the war is not referred to.

Mr. RAKER. It is clear what it means there.

Mr. ROBBINS. It means the time he applies. What is the reason for changing the existing law at all?

Mr. DOWELL. I ask to have the amendment again read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be again reported.

The amendment was again reported.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROBBINS. Division, Mr. Speaker; this changes existing law.

Mr. BURNETT. It is a question of grammar as to which is the better form, "are" or "is."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not in order; a division has been called for.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This country is a Nation, is it not?

Mr. RAKER. That is why the members of the committee suggested that the word "are" be changed to the word "is."

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This is one Nation, is it not—not a Nation in which we speak of ourselves in the plural but in which we stand as one. The United States "is." If you say the United States "are," you mean we are divided up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Those are not parliamentary inquiries. A division was called for. Does the gentleman insist on a division?

Mr. RAKER. I thought the matter had been disposed of and the amendment had been adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; it has not been adopted. A division was called for and then a parliamentary inquiry which was not a parliamentary inquiry, and the Chair has disposed of that now.

Mr. RAKER. What is the matter before the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question of agreeing to the amendment.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 80, noes 7.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RAKER. Let us dispose of the Lenroot amendment.

Mr. GOOD. But this will come before that. Will it not be better to strike out the words "be then" and insert "during the continuance of the war be"?

Mr. RAKER. I do not believe it will.

Mr. GOOD. That is what it does mean, as the only time referred to previously is the time of making application.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, no; this has not anything to do with applications here.

Mr. GOOD. I know it has not; but if it refers—

Mr. ROGERS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROGERS. I do not understand the order in which we are proceeding, Mr. Speaker, and I desire to offer an amendment at the proper time, and I ask if this is the proper time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that this debate is not proceeding precisely in accordance with the rules of debate but under usage the House frequently indulges in. The exact parliamentary status is that the gentleman from California has the floor, and has an hour, and things have been proceeding informally, and the gentleman can move the previous question if he chooses.

Mr. ROGERS. I want to ask the gentleman from California to yield to me for an inquiry.

Mr. DOWELL. There is an amendment now pending.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; there is no amendment pending.

Mr. DOWELL. Is not the Lenroot amendment pending?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That was read at the desk for information.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Fifteen minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RAKER. I do.

Mr. ROGERS. At the top of page 2 is a limitation of time to the 6th day of April, 1917, which is the day we declared war.

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. Does not the gentleman think it would be proper to change that date to the date we broke off diplomatic relations, on the 2d day of February? In other words, does the gentleman think we ought to extend this privilege of citizenship in the United States to those who were inchoately enemies of the United States at that time, even though they were not in the fullest sense declared enemies of the United States?

Mr. RAKER. Well, the law having been on the statute books, to repeat again, for 125 years, I think it is good to keep it—to fix it from the date of the declaration of war.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] on the amendment that has been offered by unanimous consent.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KEARNS. To ask a question.

Mr. RAKER. I can not yield just now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. KEARNS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEARNS. Is the Lenroot amendment now pending?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It was read for information.

Mr. LENROOT. I ask unanimous consent that I may offer that amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to discuss the amendment.

Mr. LENROOT. There will be time to discuss it. I am simply getting it before the House.

Mr. RAKER. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the gentleman to offer that amendment so that I will not lose the floor.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to inquire if there is to be any time for the discussion of this amendment.

Mr. RAKER. Shall I offer the amendment? Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. The only question I wish to ask the gentleman is whether his time is limited to 15 minutes.

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. And at the end of that time I presume the gentleman is going to move the previous question?

Mr. RAKER. I will have to; we do not want to take another hour.

Mr. MADDEN. I think it is important that the amendment be discussed. I have no objection to discussing it, and I think time could be extended 10 minutes by unanimous consent.

Mr. RAKER. That will be all right.

Mr. MADDEN. Suppose the gentleman asks unanimous consent.

Mr. RAKER. Now, to avoid any complications, I will state when the time expires I will move the previous question. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended 10 minutes over the hour.

Mr. MADDEN. That will be all right.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California—

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want an opportunity to propose my amendment to change the date of April 6, 1917, to February 2, 1917.

Mr. RAKER. I will give the gentleman time to offer the amendment.

Mr. ROGERS. And give me two minutes in which to discuss it?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUCKER. Will not this bill be read for amendment before it is passed?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] within his hour can move the previous question.

Mr. RUCKER. Can the bill be passed without being read?

Mr. DOWELL. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DOWELL. After the hour for general debate has expired—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is not an hour for general debate. The gentleman has an hour.

Mr. DOWELL. Is not time then given to offer amendments to the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman from California does not move the previous question within the hour, or if he moves it and it is not agreed to by the House, why, of course, any gentleman who gets the floor will get an hour in his own right. That is the parliamentary status.

Mr. MADDEN. Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California has suggested that he will be willing to ask for an extension of the time for 10 minutes, and I suggest that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] be given five minutes of the time.

Mr. RAKER. I will do that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended for 10 minutes beyond the hour, and that upon the expiration of that time the previous question be considered as ordered. And I will state to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] that I will yield to him five minutes, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] five minutes, and to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] two minutes, so that he can offer his amendment and the whole matter may be disposed of.

I will yield two minutes to the gentleman from Missouri to offer his amendment, and will reserve the balance of the time and distribute it among the Members as they may desire.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, if the amendments that have not been read are to be offered at this time, without objection, and no opportunity is to be had to discuss them, I will have to object. I have no objection to allowing the time to be extended with a vote on the amendment to be proposed by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RAKER. Let me make this suggestion: That those gentlemen now read their proposed amendments for information.

Mr. LENROOT. Let me make a suggestion.

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. This is a very short bill. Why not get unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule? We will get through with it very rapidly.

Mr. RAKER. Can we not fix the time?

Mr. MADDEN. Make it 30 minutes. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. LENROOT. I think you will get through with it just about as quick.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended 20 minutes, and then we will yield the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that his time be extended 20 minutes and to have the same right with respect to the extent of time as he has with the hour he has now.

Mr. MADDEN. In other words, he may have the right to ask the previous question at the end of the extension of 20 minutes,

Mr. ROBBINS. Reserving the right to object, what time is that going to give to the consideration of this bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Twenty minutes more.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Just a moment. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent for 20 minutes. He already has 6 minutes. That will make 26 additional minutes that he will control.

Mr. KEARNS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman whether he has parceled out all of his time?

Mr. RAKER. No; not yet.

Mr. KEARNS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to get a little of that time, in which to ask a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the time is extended 20 minutes.

Mr. RAKER. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California means to offer the amendment that was read?

Mr. LENROOT. He stated that he would offer it, but it has not formally been offered as yet.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California offer the amendment?

Mr. RAKER. I offer the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAKER: Page 2, line 7, after the word "thereof," insert the following: "if otherwise entitled to admission."

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, if the amendment that has just been read be adopted it will make it clear that the provisions of this bill only apply to the case of alien enemies under the circumstances set out in the bill. Now, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] desires the bill in its original form, because he thinks if it shall remain in that form alien enemies who took out their first papers 20 years ago will be entitled to full citizenship. That is exactly what the gentleman wants, and that is exactly what this House ought not to do, because while I am in full sympathy with legislation that will take care of those cases where through inadvertence the seven-year period was passed, they should be taken care of by separate legislation applying to all aliens. I do not believe that this House wants to enact legislation that will give a greater privilege to alien enemies than it would give to those aliens who are not enemies.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Should not the qualifying clause of the amendment be inserted after the word "United States," in line 4? We have here on this second page two conditions under which alien enemies may obtain their full citizenship. First, as stated in lines 2 to 4, those who had before that day made a declaration.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman is taking my five minutes. Ask your question.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am pointing it out.

Mr. LENROOT. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the phrase preceding my amendment, "may be admitted to become citizens thereof," covers both, those who filed their declaration—

Mr. STAFFORD. The second clause is limited to those "who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens." It is not necessary to limit that clause, but the first clause should be.

Mr. LENROOT. The language, "who are otherwise entitled to admission," will do no harm to the second clause.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is meaningless in a way to put it where it is.

Mr. LENROOT. I do not think it would make the slightest difference in the construction of the act as to at which place those words were inserted, because the second class provided for in the bill must also be otherwise entitled to admission, so that no possible harm could result from making it cover both classes.

Mr. SCOTT of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT of Iowa. I want to suggest another reason why it is necessary that the amendment be placed where the gentleman from Wisconsin has put it. As the bill now stands, the test is based upon qualifications in April, 1917, so that if the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin were not included the interval of time since then is eliminated, and a man who has lost those qualifications since April, 1917, would still under the bill be entitled to admission.

Mr. LENROOT. That is true; but the point I wanted to make is that this House ought not to give an alien enemy a greater right of citizenship than it proposes to give to aliens who are not enemies, and if the theory or the construction of the gentleman from Wyoming should prevail, and the amendment that I have proposed should not be adopted and that the seven-year limitation should not apply, then we would say to the alien of Germany, "You may become a citizen of the United States," when we would not allow a like privilege to a citizen of England or France, and so I think the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Do you give a privilege to an alien enemy by the amendment that a nonalien does not have?

Mr. LENROOT. No.

Mr. NORTON. A nonalien now has the right to make a new application if he has made an application 10 or 20 years ago?

Mr. LENROOT. My amendment puts them in the same class, so far as the old declaration is concerned.

Mr. NORTON. But if a nonalien has made a declaration 15 years ago and has not acted upon it, he has the right to make a new declaration, but an alien has not?

Mr. LENROOT. That is true, during the war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would prefer, if this bill passes, to have it passed in its present form, without amendment. I do not believe the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] makes it any clearer than it is. Indeed, I think the gentleman from Wisconsin rather confuses the bill by his amendment, so far as I understand his amendment and the purpose of it. He fears that unless the amendment is agreed to some preference will be given to the alien enemy over the other alien who is not an enemy, both seeking naturalization.

I call his attention and yours to the first three or four lines of this section 2171, which I think settle conclusively that question and show that the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin is mere surplusage. It says "no enemy who is a native citizen or a subject or a denizen of any country, State, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war at the time of his application shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States." Therefore the trouble he sees is anticipated and is covered by this bill. No alien enemy at a time of war can be considered for naturalization under this paragraph. Therefore there is no necessity for his amendment. The alien enemy is wiped out at the very outset.

Mr. WELTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. WELTY. Is not the proposed amendment included in the words "on that day entitled to become citizens"?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Why, the alien enemy under the very opening section of the paragraph is prevented while his country is at war with us from obtaining naturalization.

Now, the gentleman says his amendment will make it clear if we insert after the word "thereof," on line 7, the words "may become citizens," and so forth, if otherwise entitled to admission. As to "if otherwise entitled to admission," the law covers that. The gentleman is a good lawyer, but instead of making this proposition clear he only confuses it, because where we come to that language which admits of an alien, not an enemy alien, becoming a citizen, it states that though you take them in as on or after April, 1917, the declaration must be "according to law." And it goes on to say as to that day they are "entitled to become citizens," they must do it "under the existing laws of the United States." Why must we make it clearer than that?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman says when you come to the part referring to nonalien enemies, no portion of this bill refers to any aliens who are not alien enemies.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman seems to make a distinction as a lawyer which I do not observe as a layman. I contend the gentleman's point is thoroughly well covered by requiring that every alien who comes forward must do so in accordance with the law then existing.

Mr. LENROOT. Only an alien enemy.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The alien enemy is barred out by the first four lines of the section I have read and referred to several times.

Now, the gentleman should not prevent those aliens who have been denied the validity of the certificates of naturalization issued to them by the courts in accordance with the law as the courts understood it from obtaining the benefits of this act.

I should think that old alien, whose declaration has been filed for seven years and who in good faith has performed his part as a resident of this country, should have the opportunity to validate his naturalization if he is not an enemy. I feel if he can do it under this bill, perhaps it is a short cut to correcting some of the errors of the courts as they have been determined recently by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania believe that this law, if enacted, should be limited only to such aliens as could not obtain their naturalization papers before the declaration of war, and not to relate back to men who might have been naturalized if they had seen fit to take the opportunity?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEARNS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. KEARNS. I want to ask the chairman a question. I want to know what class of persons would be covered by this phrase:

Or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens without making such declaration.

Mr. RAKER. I have not the concrete cases right here—

Mr. KEARNS. Does not everyone have to make a declaration?

Mr. FESS. No.

Mr. BURNETT. The general law now provides that one who has for years labored under the misapprehension that he was a citizen will not be relegated to the long time and tedious process that he would undergo after now filing a declaration of intention, but may file his application and become a citizen at once. Now, if there be cases of that kind, of alien enemies who have believed they were citizens and who for years have been voting, like the case my friend from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] spoke of, they may become naturalized under the general law, and this is to take care of cases of that kind.

Mr. KEARNS. Without making a declaration of citizenship?

Mr. RAKER. Make the application and so instantly become citizens.

Mr. KEARNS. But your bill says:

Or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens without making such declaration.

What classes of persons can become citizens of the United States without making some declaration?

Mr. BURNETT. This has reference to the declaration of intention, when a man "takes out his first papers." There is a declaration of intention to start the matter. Then there is the final application for admission to citizenship. Now, instead of making that first declaration, if there be those who have been laboring under the misapprehension for years that they were citizens, they may come up and make application for citizenship, if they see fit to do so, without making the first formal declaration of intention, and then be naturalized at once.

Mr. RAKER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman had promised to yield five minutes to me.

Mr. RAKER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] first.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry before the two minutes begins.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROGERS. I want to offer another amendment. I should much prefer to offer my amendment and have my two minutes thereon after the Lenroot amendment has been disposed of. Is that practicable under the parliamentary situation?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] will yield the gentleman time a little later.

Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman from California would be willing to give me my two minutes to offer a further amendment after the Lenroot amendment has been disposed of—

Mr. RAKER. I am afraid that time will never arrive, because when the Lenroot amendment has been disposed of the previous

question will be ordered by unanimous consent, and we will go right into the disposition of the bill. But I will yield to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] first, and then the gentleman can follow him. I yield first to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], who offered the amendment, stated that my position was that the bill as it now stands would permit—not compel but permit—judges of United States courts to grant citizenship papers to those coming under the purview of the bill, even though their original declaration was made more than seven years ago; and he further said that I desired to have that sort of a situation established and provided for. The gentleman is right. That is my view of the bill and my desire, for this reason: The gentleman says we would be granting a privilege to an alien enemy that we do not grant to any other alien. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. NORRIS] very clearly indicated the difference between the two classes of cases. Any other alien may at any time come forward and make his declaration. But once you bar an alien enemy, he is barred for all time, and he can not therefore make his declaration, for there is nothing in this bill authorizing him to make that declaration. It only brings in a man whose declaration we accept, and an alien enemy could not therefore make a declaration, so we would keep him out.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment. We have in our country to-day many men classed as alien enemies who made their first applications for citizenship more than seven years ago, some of whom have believed they were citizens and have been exercising the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; these men, good citizens who now find themselves regarded as alien enemies, denied the opportunity to go about over the country to attend to their business, to perform their duties, to mingle freely with their fellow citizens, have the stigma upon them of being registered as alien enemies.

The act is permissive. No judge is compelled to grant citizenship under it to anyone; and where a man shows every qualification for good citizenship, even though he made his declaration more than seven years ago, he ought to be relieved from the stigma that now rests upon him.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman made a statement that was incorrect. I am sure he does not want to do that.

Mr. MONDELL. No; I do not.

Mr. LENROOT. He stated that I would bar an alien enemy for all time from making a declaration.

Mr. MONDELL. For all time during the war.

Mr. LENROOT. But why does not the gentleman say that?

Mr. MONDELL. "For the war" is for all time, so far as the matters we are discussing are concerned. After the war is over this question is no longer with us, and therefore it is "all time" as far as this bill is concerned. I am correct in regard to the statement I made. This act is only permissive; the judge decides whether a man is worthy of citizenship. I believe that a man who is so unfortunate as to be registered as an alien enemy, but who is a good, loyal man, and who the court believes ought to be made a citizen and relieved from the stigma of being an alien enemy, should be given the opportunity to become a citizen, even though this first declaration of intention was made more than seven years ago. Therefore I am not in favor of any amendment of the bill.

Mr. RAKER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to agree with my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] as to the construction of this bill as it now stands. The reference to those who have heretofore filed their declarations of intention, as I understand the gentleman from Wisconsin to contend, is an absolute one, requiring the courts, if this bill is passed, to admit all such persons who have so filed their declarations. I do not think the law has been so construed.

Mr. LENROOT. That conclusion does not follow.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Whether the gentleman concedes that that follows from the argument or not, I think it does show it; and I think it is not the correct construction to place upon the law, which has been upon the statute books for a long time. If that were the rule, then if some anarchist or criminal came forward who had heretofore filed his declaration he would have to be admitted by the court passing upon that declaration. Such, however, I think, will not be the construction that anyone will place upon the statute. The meaning of the statute is that those may be admitted who are otherwise qualified. A man must have all the qualifications otherwise provided by the naturalization

law, and in that event the fact that he is an alien enemy will not, if this bill is passed, prevent his being admitted, provided he has filed his declaration within the time required by the other statute. And if that is the rule with reference to one matter—if he must be qualified with reference to one matter, such as being a man of good character, a man who is not a criminal, a man who can speak the English language, as is ordinarily required by the judges, then he must be qualified in other respects. One of these matters required by the decision of the Supreme Court is that his declaration must have been filed within not more than seven years. So I think this amendment is not necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RAKER. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill cares for Germans who declared their intention to become citizens prior to the 6th day of April, 1917, the date when we declared war. The amendment which I propose simply substitutes the date of February 2, 1917, when we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. Why should that change be made? I think we should agree that the only risk incurred in passing this bill is that it may be taken advantage of by men who are seeking, under the cloak of citizenship, the accomplishment of purposes not friendly to the United States. From the moment when we broke off relations with Germany we were at least an inchoate enemy of Germany and Germany of us; to all practical intents and purposes we were hostile countries after that date. A man who desired to clothe himself as far as he could with the status of an American citizen so that he might utilize his declaration of intention to become a citizen for his own sinister purposes would naturally have proceeded to do so after February 2 and before April 6.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. No man who filed an application at any time between February 7 and the 6th of April could ever be naturalized under this bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Why?

Mr. RAKER. They all must have had their applications on file two years before.

Mr. ROGERS. Then why not have the date put in the bill as February 2? There could be no objection to it, and on the gentleman's own statement there is every reason in logic and patriotism for the change.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER].

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, the whole purpose of this legislation, as I understand it, is to enable final naturalization papers to be issued in proper cases which now, in view of the ruling of the courts, can not be issued without the passage of this bill. In connection with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] I think there should be another amendment in order to make clear what I think is the intention of the committee and the purpose of this bill. In other words, the committee's intention is to allow those who, prior to April 6, 1917, filed declarations of intention to prosecute them to final action and secure naturalization.

Suppose declaration was filed six years before April 6, 1917, nearly a year has already expired since the war began, and, as existing law is construed, that time would be charged against the citizen who is seeking naturalization; therefore I think an amendment like this should be engrafted upon the bill: At the end of line 2, page 2, insert "within seven years next," so as to make it read "who had within seven years next before that day made declarations of intention," and so forth.

Mr. RAKER. The chairman and myself do not see any objection to that amendment, but we do not think it necessary.

Mr. RUCKER. It makes it clear that the time since the war shall not be charged up against the one seeking naturalization, and does not detract anything from the bill. Mr. Speaker, I offer the amendment which I have quoted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUCKER. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume that the gentleman's amendment purposes the object that was sought after by the gentleman from Wisconsin in his amendment.

Mr. RUCKER. I think the same thing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia). The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], having yielded to the gentleman from Missouri for the purpose of offering an amendment, is not the gentleman from Missouri entitled to an hour?

Mr. RAKER. I only yielded the gentleman two minutes.

Mr. RUCKER. If I have any such time, I yield it back.  
Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to know the status of the situation. Has an amendment been offered by the gentleman from Missouri?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is not before the House.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri may be considered as pending and lose no rights by the parliamentary situation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] may be considered as pending without prejudice by the present parliamentary status. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to know if the bill covers the case of a German alien who is now interned in Panama, who nine years ago took out his first papers but failed to take out second papers.

Mr. RAKER. I do not think it would.

Mr. SNYDER. Some of my colleagues on this side of the Chamber think that the bill covers that case. I would like an opinion on that before I am asked to vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. ROGERS: Page 2, line 1, after the second "the," strike out the words "6th day of April" and insert in lieu thereof "the 2d day of February."

Amendment by Mr. RUCKER: Page 2, line 2, after the word "had," insert "within seven years next."

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, I presented an amendment calculated to prevent aliens, not alien enemies, but aliens, who have heretofore or may before the passage and approval of this measure, plead their alienage as exemption against military service from ever becoming citizens of the United States. I learn that there is a bill pending, with the recommendation of the committee behind it, House bill 5657, which will come up Wednesday next, in which the terms of my amendment are included, with the prestige of the committee's indorsement. I am pleased to withdraw the amendment I had to be considered when the other case is called up on Wednesday.

Mr. BURNETT. And I hope everybody will be here to help pass the alien-slacker bill and see that it does not go over again.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this bill will not permit the naturalization of such people as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had in mind, because the court would not permit the naturalization of any man guilty of treason or of any crime against the United States.

Mr. SNYDER. That is not the case I put at all. This man is not guilty of any crime or treason, he is simply interned.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, has the previous question been ordered?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; the gentleman had better move it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. RAKER: Page 2, line 7, after the word "thereof," insert the following: "If otherwise entitled to admission."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONDELL) there were—ayes 29, noes 19.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS: Page 2, line 1, after the word "the," strike out the following: "6th day of April" and insert in lieu thereof "2d day of February."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROGERS) there were—ayes 29, noes 32.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RUCKER: Page 2, line 2, after the word "had," insert "within seven years next."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### DRAFTING ALIENS INTO UNITED STATES ARMY.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was House joint resolution 115, requesting the Secretary of State to open diplomatic negotiations with certain Governments with a view to obtaining their approval and sanction for action by the United States permitting the inclusion in the armed forces of the United States of such citizens of the countries of such Governments as are within the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, because of the fact that the Secretary of State has already notified the Congress that he is engaged in completing such treaties, and because of the further fact that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] proposed to bring up a bill on Wednesday next which deals with this same question, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be stricken from the Calendar for Unanimous Consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the resolution be stricken from the calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### POWER TO DETAIL NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FOR SERVICE IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 6975) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Dominican Republic, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I do not see the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Chamber at this moment.

Mr. FOSTER. He was here until just a moment ago.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. FOSTER. I suggest that the gentleman modify his request by providing that it be passed over temporarily.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman so modify his request?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will be glad to accept the suggestion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over temporarily without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### RESERVE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was Senate joint resolution 63, to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COADY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, MO.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2688) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Missouri River near Kansas City, Mo., authorized by an act approved June 17, 1914.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] whether this is not a similar proposition to a House bill that was objected to some months ago?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I can not say about that. I do not recall being present if such a bill was up for consideration. This is a Senate bill, and the purpose is to extend the time to construct the bridge across the Missouri River near Kansas City, Mo., which was authorized by an act approved June 17, 1914. The site of the bridge is between Jackson County, Mo., and Clay County, Mo. Jackson County is in the district of my colleague [Mr. BORLAND] and Clay County is in my district. We have no objection to the time being extended.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has any work whatsoever been done under this authorization?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think not.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I recall, it has been extended once before for three years.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think twice.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the need of giving authorization here to keep in existence some paper corporation which is not going ahead with the work of construction?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I did not introduce the original bill in this case, and I did not introduce either of the bills to extend the time, but I have no objection to the time being extended. I will be glad to have them construct the bridge, but if they do not do it very soon—

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I know a little something about this project. I think if the gentleman will investigate he will find that the reason no work has been done has been on account of the financial stringency the railroads have been in the last three years. Is not that true?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Well, I could not say—

Mr. ANTHONY. The project embraces an ambitious proposition for giving one or two roads new entrances into Kansas City and they were unable to carry them out in the last three years on account of the war.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think a railroad corporation that has had the privilege since 1914 of building a bridge and has not manifested any ability in any way whatsoever to carry out the original intention should not be coming to Congress every two or three years asking for an extension, and therefore I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

SERVICE OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, ETC., IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to calendar No. 40 (H. R. 6975), which the members of the committee kindly passed over a few moments ago temporarily.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to return to the bill indicated, which was passed over temporarily. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is a reservation of point of order as to consideration of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to detail to assist the Dominican Republic officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps: *Provided,* That officers and enlisted men so detailed be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from the Government of the Dominican Republic offices under said Government with compensation and emoluments from the said Dominican Republic, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided further,* That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by the Dominican Republic, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps, as the case may be, and they shall be entitled to the same credit, while so serving, for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the United States Navy or Marine Corps in said Dominican Republic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is a reservation of the right to object.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has passed a bill in identical words with the bill on the calendar, and I ask that Senate bill 3006 may be considered in lieu of the House bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, temporarily I object until we can get some information as to the reason for the passage of this bill. I take it no one has objection to authorizing the President, as provided in the first paragraph, to depute our officers and enlisted men for service in the Dominican Republic, but the proposal as embodied in the proviso whether we shall allow our officers who are detailed there to accept from the Government of the Dominican Republic compensation for their services in addition to the pay that they are receiving from the United States should be considered.

Mr. PADGETT. This is identical with the bill we passed in the preceding Congress for Haiti, a part of the same island, and which we are administering under like conditions. It is identical with the bill which was passed in the last Congress.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, can the gentleman, in view of that statement, give the House any advice as to how much money the Haitian Republic is paying to our naval officers or other officers in the performance of outside work on that island?

Mr. PADGETT. It is a small amount; I do not know; but we undertook to reorganize the government of Haiti alto-

gether and to establish a gendarmerie or constabulary force and to officer that force. Conditions there, the gentleman knows, are not at all pleasant or agreeable, and it is all under the jurisdiction of the President, has to meet his approval, and the language and provisions are the same as we provided for Haiti.

Mr. STAFFORD. We send officers to the Philippines, and perhaps the service there is not as agreeable as on our coasts here in continental United States, and yet we do not pay them any additional amount except 10 per cent for foreign service.

Mr. PADGETT. We pay 10 per cent additional.

Mr. STAFFORD. And why should we permit these to receive additional compensation over that which they are receiving on the pay roll of the United States?

Mr. PADGETT. The conditions down there are different, and the conditions are so unfavorable they have to deny themselves many things that they are justly entitled to, such additional compensation as the Government there is willing to pay and the President is willing for them to receive. It is working splendidly in the Haitian Republic.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, how many naval officers have been delegated to Haiti?

Mr. PADGETT. It is a small number; I do not remember. Gen. Cole was there for one, and Col. Butler, son of our Representative from Pennsylvania, and I should say, just guessing, something like 15 or 20, or maybe 25, on the whole island.

Mr. STAFFORD. And how much additional compensation are they receiving, or is anyone receiving, so we may have some facts on which to base an understanding of the policy of allowing foreign governments to contribute to the compensation of our own officers when performing work in a foreign land?

Mr. PADGETT. I could not give the gentleman that. That was arranged by the State Department and the President, and I do not know the amount, but it is a small amount in the aggregate as compared with the value of the services they are rendering. It is very important that we should have this legislation.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not question the policy of deputing to the President the right to send officers there to carry out treaty arrangements, to collect fiscal revenue, and so forth, but I think it is questionable whether our Government should attempt the policy of allowing foreign governments to pay for their services when they are receiving their full compensation as officers of the United States.

Mr. PADGETT. Well, it is true they are receiving that, but considering the conditions under which they are laboring and the denials they have to submit to I think it is equitable.

Mr. STAFFORD. What additional services are they obliged to perform in addition to their regular duties?

Mr. PADGETT. Well, they have the whole administration of that government there. They are organizing a constabulary there, looking after the civil administration. They have taken over absolutely the Government of Santo Domingo; they have displaced the legislative body, all of their civil officers resigned, and the President placed Admiral Knapp in charge there as naval governor, and we have the whole administration of the island and the Republic of Santo Domingo.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it not possible under the stress and strain of the existing conditions that the naval officers who are deputed for service there should be assigned to service in other parts of the world in connection with the war and civilians used in their places? The gentleman says there are 12 or 15 in Haiti.

Mr. FARR. About 25.

Mr. PADGETT. I said 20 or 25.

Mr. STAFFORD. About 25 in Haiti. Now, suppose a like number of officers are to be sent to Santo Domingo for collection purposes and administrative purposes—

Mr. PADGETT. But you could not administer the government down there at the time they took it in the revolution with civil officers.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am putting the question whether it is not possible at present, because we are dealing with the present and not with past conditions.

Mr. PADGETT. I think not; no, sir, I think not.

Mr. FARR. I will make this statement to the gentleman and give a concrete instance of the splendid work they are doing down there. A year ago there was about \$15,000 in the treasury of Santo Domingo, and under the administration of our officers there is \$1,250,000 there.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman answer why that work has not been performed by civilians rather than by naval officers?

Mr. FARR. I would doubt the wisdom of that. Civilians would not have the power, influence, or the respect that the naval officers have; and, in justice to these officers, every one of them wants to go to France, but they are doing such excellent and needed work there that that desire on their part is

put aside by the Navy Department. I am sure if the gentleman had visited those places or could get information from any member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who recently was there, there would be no hesitancy on his part in having this bill made a law. The men have assumed a tremendous additional responsibility. If I was ever proud of the representatives of our Navy and our Army—and I have a high regard for their ability, integrity, and patriotism—it was when I saw the work they were doing so magnificently at Santo Domingo, Port au Prince, and other places visited by the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROBBINS. Who is it, may I ask the chairman of the committee, that is to fix this compensation that is to be paid to our naval officers in addition to the regular salary?

Mr. PADGETT. The President of the United States.

Mr. ROBBINS. I understood a moment ago that our young officers in charge had taken over the entire administration of this island?

Mr. PADGETT. Under the direction of the President of the United States.

Mr. ROBBINS. And to supplant the legislature and the police and the military power they had there, as well as the civil government?

Mr. PADGETT. We are administering the whole Government of Santo Domingo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBBINS. Wait a moment, please. Then our own people would fix the compensation they are to be paid out of the treasury of the island? Does not that seem to be a one-sided proposition? What do the natives say about that?

Mr. PADGETT. The condition in Haiti was a little different. In Haiti a treaty was made, because there was a government in force there, but the revolution in Santo Domingo came on in such circumstances that we took absolute control, and there is no government in Santo Domingo except the government which the United States is administering. And they have to do that.

Mr. DOWELL. Regular order!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is, Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill S. 3006 be considered in lieu of the House bill. It is identical in language.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the bill S. 3006 be considered in lieu of the House bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 3006) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Dominican Republic, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to detail to assist the Dominican Republic officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps: *Provided,* That officers and enlisted men so detailed be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from the Government of the Dominican Republic offices under said Government with compensation and emoluments from the said Dominican Republic, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided further,* That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by the Dominican Republic, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps, as the case may be, and they shall be entitled to the same credit, while so serving, for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the United States Navy or Marine Corps in said Dominican Republic.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PADGETT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table; and, also, the House bill, of similar tenor, was ordered to lie on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman intend to put anything into what he says under leave to print that he has not said upon the floor?

Mr. BLANTON. Nothing; only to finish the remarks I intended in answering the charges made. There will be nothing that will violate the rules of the House.

Mr. MADDEN. I just wanted to have the gentleman confine himself—

Mr. BLANTON. It will be to finish answering the charges that have been made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana objects.

The Clerk will report the next bill.

#### JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN OKLAHOMA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill H. R. 5558, to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5558) to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 101 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved May 3, 1911, as amended by the act approved February 20, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. That the State of Oklahoma is divided into two judicial districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of Oklahoma. The eastern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1916, in the counties of Adair, Atoka, Bryan, Craig, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Coal, Carter, Delaware, Garvin, Grady, Haskell, Hughes, Jefferson, Johnston, Latimer, Le Flore, Love, McClain, Mayes, Muskogee, McIntosh, McCurtain, Murray, Marshall, Nowata, Ottawa, Okmulgee, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pushmataha, Pontotoc, Rogers, Stephens, Sequoyah, Seminole, Tulsa, Washington, and Wagoner. Terms of the district court for the eastern district shall be held at Muskogee on the first Monday in January, at Vinita on the first Monday in March, at Tulsa on the first Monday in April, at South McAlester on the first Monday in June, at Ardmore on the first Monday in October, and at Chickasha on the first Monday in November of each year. The western district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1916, in the counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Texas, Tillman, Washita, Woods, and Woodward. Terms of the district court for the western district shall be held at Oklahoma City on the first Monday in January, at Enid on the first Monday in March, at Guthrie on the first Monday in May, at Lawton on the first Monday in September, and at Woodward on the second Monday in November: *Provided,* That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Woodward are furnished free of expense to the United States. The clerk of the district court for the eastern district shall keep his office at Muskogee and the clerk for the western district at Guthrie, and shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Oklahoma City."

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, no word of explanation has been given about this bill. I see the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN] here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for one hour.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to answer any questions that anybody has to ask me.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. DYER. Just make a statement of what the bill is.

Mr. MORGAN. I will make a statement, Mr. Speaker.

There are two United States court districts in Oklahoma, the eastern and the western, and there is nothing in this bill which affects the eastern district. All the changes are made in the western district. The only changes made there are in the district of my colleague, Mr. THOMPSON, and in my district. The bill amends the present law in two particulars, viz, the times or dates for holding court in the various court towns, and adds Cotton County in the law, which is on the west side of the State, but was inadvertently or by some error omitted from the statutes naming the counties constituting the western United States court district.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman want the time changed?

Mr. MORGAN. For instance, under the present arrangement the court is held at Enid in June. Now, in June the farmers there are busy in their wheat harvest. That is a wheat country, and on account of the harvesting they are very busy. The judge says that it is a hardship, an inconvenience, to the farmers to be called on for jury duty or as witnesses up in that section of the State at that time of the year. So the Enid term is changed from June to March. And this change would tend to make it more convenient for the farmers. There is a change of term of court at Woodward. Under the existing law court is held at Woodward, beginning the Monday in November which date comes the day before election on election years. This has a tendency to keep court officers, attorneys, jurymen, and witnesses away from the polls on election day, so it is changed to the second Monday of November.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am the only gentleman who has addressed the Chair for some time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has control of the time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I had addressed the Chair several times, and other gentlemen who did not address the Chair were recognized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has not recognized anybody. The Chair asked the gentleman from Oklahoma to whom he yielded. He controls the time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I recognize the rules provide that a gentleman who desires to present an interrogatory should rise and address the Chair and say "Mr. Speaker."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked the gentleman from Oklahoma if he yielded, and to whom, and that is all the Chair can do.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEARNS. Does all this come out of the gentleman's one hour of time? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. To whom does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MORGAN. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does one judge cover these judicial districts now?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir; two judges.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There are two judges?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This bill does not contemplate the appointment of a new judge?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Nor is it leading up to the creation of a new judgeship?

Mr. MORGAN. No.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That was the question that seemed to be agitating the minds of certain gentlemen on this side.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. Does this establish any new places of holding court?

Mr. MORGAN. It does not.

Mr. ROBBINS. Does this bill grant authority for building half a dozen public buildings out there next year?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir. We have already public buildings authorized or constructed in all the court towns.

Mr. ROBBINS. It says here, "Suitable rooms must be provided without expense to the United States Government."

Mr. MORGAN. That is at Woodward. That provision was in the original act. Since that time Congress has authorized the expenditure of \$110,000 for erecting a building at Woodward, and a part of the money has been appropriated.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, will my colleague yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is the reenactment of the present statute.

Mr. ROBBINS. This is a provision for holding court at Woodward free of expense to the Government?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. That was put in the law establishing Woodward as a court town.

Mr. ROBBINS. Does the gentleman say there has been an appropriation for the erection of a Federal building there?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; it has been authorized, and I think \$35,000 has been appropriated.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman has answered that no new judges are required and no new courthouses are to be built. Are there any new clerks required to conduct this court that are not already provided?

Mr. MORGAN. No more.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Does this transfer any county from one judicial district to another?

Mr. MORGAN. It does not. The only change made in the counties is this: In the amendment to the law some two years ago Cotton County was omitted. So under the present law there is some question whether the United States court has jurisdiction over Cotton County. So we simply put in that county, which was left out before by inadvertence.

Mr. DOWELL. Then, do I understand that the intention of this bill is merely to change the day of holding court for some of the divisions in this district?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; at Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Enid, and Woodward. It makes no change at Lawton.

Mr. DOWELL. That is the only purpose of the bill?

Mr. MORGAN. That is the only purpose of the bill, except to put in Cotton County, which was left out by inadvertence from the other bill.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Does not the judge already have the right to fix the time of holding his court without this bill?

Mr. MORGAN. No. The law says the court shall be held in each town and fixes the day court convenes, but it does not say how long the court shall last.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the next bill.

#### LEGAL SERVICES TO CREEK NATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 906) making an appropriation to Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford in payment of legal services rendered by them to the Creek Nation.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will reserve my objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to say, in explanation of this bill, that it was passed by the last Congress in exactly the same language as the present bill. It is in payment of the legal services rendered by the firm of Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford to the Creek Tribe of Indians.

The Creek Tribe of Indians was one of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and prior to the enactment of the Curtis Act, approved June 28, 1898, this tribe or nation of Indians had the right to enact its own laws, expend its own money, and employ its own attorneys, just the same as any State of the Union. On January 7, 1898, when it had this right, under an act of its legislature this firm of attorneys was employed to represent the Creek Tribe. They rendered the services, extending over a period of some two or three years.

In October, 1900, they passed an appropriation act to pay for these services rendered, but in the meantime, between the time of the employment of the firm and the act making the appropriation for the payment of these services, Congress passed an act requiring all acts of the Five Civilized Tribes to be approved by the President of the United States.

There is no question but that these services were rendered. The Creek national council, I believe, unanimously, or almost so, passed this act appropriating \$7,000 for the payment of these services.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for a question in that particular?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, in a report dated November 7, 1900, addressed to the President, as appears on page 6 of the report, called his attention to the fact that these attorneys performed services for this nation without complying with the requirement of section 2103 of the Revised Statutes, which provided that no contract with an Indian nation shall be valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior. That act in the Revised Statutes has been in existence and on the statute books since 1870. These attorneys did not comply with the law, and for that reason the Secretary of the Interior advised the President to reject the claim, and the President did reject the claim.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me say to the gentleman that the Secretary of the Interior was in error in making that report. If you read the Secretary's report you will note that it was received that day, and on the same day that it was received it was recommended to the President for disapproval. Let me say that section 2103 does not apply to contracts with the Five Civilized Tribes, and for 75 years prior to the passage of the

Curtis Act, on June 28, 1898, the Creek Tribe of Indians, the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, and the other Five Civilized Tribes passed their own appropriation acts, employed their own attorneys, paid them without any supervision whatever by the Government of the United States, and expended untold millions of dollars.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman has stated that section 2103, containing these restrictions, does not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. HASTINGS. It never applied to any of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have the section before me, and I ask the gentleman to show wherein there is any qualification of this general language in the opening paragraph—

No agreement shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians or individual Indians not citizens of the United States for the payment or delivery of any money or thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring of any privilege—

Which exempts the Five Civilized Tribes from that section.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say to the gentleman that I was the attorney for the Cherokee Tribe of Indians for some 25 years, and I say without any qualification that the Five Civilized Tribes, to my own knowledge, for 75 years prior to the passage of the Curtis Act, enacted legislation affecting their several tribes, made their own appropriations, elected their own officers, employed their own counsel, and that those contracts of employment were never submitted under section 2103 to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, and that during the course of those 75 years they appropriated untold millions of dollars. I want to say that the employment of these attorneys on January 7, 1898, was a legal employment; that they had a right to employ these attorneys, and they employed the best firm of attorneys, or as good a firm of attorneys, as there was in the old Indian Territory, which is now eastern Oklahoma.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin intend to insist on the point of order?

Mr. STAFFORD. I intend to insist on my objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, Mr. Speaker, there is no purpose in this discussion at this time.

Mr. HASTINGS. I will say that this matter was up last year, and the minority leader [Mr. MANN] examined it very closely—

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman knows that if the objection is made the bill will go off the calendar. Why waste time? Let me suggest to the gentleman that his bill is on the wrong calendar anyway. It is a private bill and belongs on the Private Calendar. Whenever objection is made it will go to the Private Calendar. It occurs to me that if the gentleman desires consideration of the bill, as he undoubtedly does—and I think the bill has a considerable amount of merit—it ought to be placed on the Private Calendar and considered when private bills are considered, as it will eventually have to be.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will yield to me—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HASTINGS. I should like to yield to my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. MONDELL. I shall have to object if there is to be any considerable discussion.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I only wish to make a short statement. In addition to what the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] has said, the members of the Five Civilized Tribes are citizens of the United States. My colleague [Mr. HASTINGS] told you of conditions with reference to the Five Civilized Tribes previous to the passage of the act of June 28, 1898, but I do not believe the House caught the force of that statement quite clearly. Here was the situation: Prior to this time the governments of each of the five tribes was an entity unto itself. They were separate sovereignties, each having a chief, a council, judicial tribunals, schools, treasurers, accounting officials, and other fiscal officers. The official acts of these tribal officers as such did not come under the jurisdiction of any branch of the United States Government, but they were accountable to the tribal councils and tribal courts, not to Congress and the departments, as is the case now.

Their authority, their power to act, emanated not directly from the Federal Government but from the tribunals of the tribe. Therefore, the sections of the Revised Statutes referred to by the gentleman from Wisconsin, while containing no specific language of exemption, did not at that time apply to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the courts have so held.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman given consideration also to the recommendation of the present Secretary of the

Interior in his letter addressed to the former chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs under date of March 8, 1916, which he closes with these words?—

In view of the record of disapproval by the President on November 17, 1900, of the claim as then presented by said attorneys, and as 15 years have elapsed since the disapproval without any further action being taken by said attorneys to renew the claims, which seem to be without merit, and I recommend that no further action be had on H. R. 10872.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The answer to that is that when the Secretary made that statement he was not fully advised of the facts in connection with this matter, as sometimes does occur. Let me just state that one of the gentlemen who was a party to this contract was at one time a Federal judge.

Mr. HASTINGS. Two of them.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Yes; two of them were Federal judges and resigned their positions to resume the practice of law. Certainly two gentlemen who had risen to that high estate would not submit a contract of this character to come before Congress that had no merit in it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

#### LOYAL CREEK INDIANS.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up No. 53 on this calendar, and I would like to state—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to take up a bill out of its order. Is there objection?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is made. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill (H. R. 3568) to pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is made. The bill will be stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will call the next bill.

#### UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 294) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. COX. Reserving the right to object, what is the necessity for this additional judge?

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is going to be objection to this bill; so I will ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGOE. Now, Mr. Speaker, in view of that fact I ask that I be permitted to call up the other bill, extending the time for the completion of the bridge, which is very important to St. Louis, as the time expires on the 15th of this month, and there will not be another unanimous-consent day before that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to call up the bill referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, it is the fifth bill on the calendar; has the gentleman any admonition that we are not going to continue to consider bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. IGOE. In view of the fact that it took two hours for the first bill, I am apprehensive that we will not reach it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the next bill.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGES, SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2489) to create two additional associate judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who has charge of the bill? This is to create two additional judges, and I would like to have some explanation of the necessity for it.

Mr. WEBB. This is a Senate bill, and I am ready to make any explanation. It is the same bill that passed the House by unanimous consent a year ago. It increases the District judges by two. For 38 years there has been no increase whatever in the number of judges for that court. In the city of Washington the population since that time has increased 70 or 80 per cent, and the business before the court has increased 200 or 300 per cent. The civil calendar is now 1,000 cases behind. These judges work two on the law side, two in equity, and two on the criminal work. There is not a calendar in the United States of any Federal court that is so deplorably congested as this court here in Washington. I have made some investigation as to how much these judges work. All of them begin court at 10 o'clock in the morning, sit until 12, with 30 minutes for lunch, and they sit on many days until 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. It is a hard-working bench. Justices Gould and Stafford have worked 14 years in this court, and by the hardest and most painstaking labor they have not been able to keep with the calendar, and year by year it increased until now, as I say, they are 1,000 cases behind on the civil docket. If you go down to-morrow to caveat a will or with a civil suit it will take two years before you can get a trial by jury.

The bar, the people, and the judges regard the situation as almost a public denial of justice. Many defendants who appeal to that court have to wait two years, until their cases are almost forgotten.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEBB. Certainly.

Mr. COX. This is to increase the number of associate judges of the Supreme Court of the District?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. COX. Does this court consider cases on appeal?

Mr. WEBB. Yes; that is a small part of their business. Those are only court cases appealed from police-court justices, where a man is imprisoned for more than a year. This court has the widest jurisdiction of any court in America.

Mr. COX. It has two jurisdictions.

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. COX. Original and appellate.

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. COX. On the civil side what is the original jurisdiction?

Mr. WEBB. Anything in excess of \$500.

Mr. COX. What is the jurisdiction in criminal cases?

Mr. WEBB. Where the punishment is anything over a year.

Mr. COX. What is the appellate jurisdiction in civil cases?

Mr. WEBB. Anything between \$5 and \$500.

Mr. COX. How many judges are on the bench now?

Mr. WEBB. Six; the chief justice and five associate justices.

Mr. COX. And the number has never been increased?

Mr. WEBB. Not for 38 years.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this increase might be needed, and yet it is a hard matter to make up my mind what we ought to do. In my opinion if we had Judge Anderson from Indiana down here, you would not need anybody, except possibly one other man. I might say that the State of Indiana has not had an increase in the number of Federal judges since it was a State.

I am not here to pass any eulogy upon Judge Anderson; but, as far as work is concerned, the lawyers know that they are in a court room when they get in there. In the last five or six years, with a population of nearly 3,000,000 in the State of Indiana, with as large criminal cases as has ever been tried in the United States, cases that involve from four weeks to three months in preparing them, he not only disposed of those hundreds of cases in Indiana, but has had plenty of time to go to the city of Chicago and try cases there.

How did he do it? He did it by work. I speak authoritatively because I have been in his court. When he adjourns to convene to-morrow at 8.30, it means that the lawyers and the witnesses must be there at 8.30. When he adjourns at 12 o'clock for one hour for lunch, it means that court comes in at that time, and he sits until 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Among the cases that he has tried in the last three or four years were the Terra Haute cases, where 120 men were sent to the penitentiary. That ran for about 10 weeks. The great national dynamite cases took over three months, and he recently closed out a lot of cases involving a trial of 10 weeks, and yet his docket is up.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes.

Mr. FESS. I think the gentleman's statement is very informing and important on this particular occasion. I wondered if this is not the same court to which our friend, Judge Covington, was appointed?

Mr. WEBB. The same court.

Mr. FESS. If the work is so pressing, how could he afford to take another position under the Government?

Mr. WEBB. He has not entered upon any other position; he has taken this place at the request of the President to act with the commission in an advisory capacity.

The only way it has affected his judicial duties is that he does not take a case for a time—for a week or two. He is sitting on the bench now, and he confers with the other members of the commission in an advisory capacity. I want to say further that these judges have less vacation than any judges that I know of in America. That court is always open. They are practically the governors of the District of Columbia. They have every kind of jurisdiction in that court; they have habeas corpus cases, will cases, all kinds of cases against the heads of these departments, all civil and criminal suits. As I said, I do not know of any court in America that works harder. I wish we had all Judge Andersons down there, but I know that Mr. Justice McCoy worked until he got sick, and I know that Justice Gould did the same thing. He is to-day suffering from an attack of bronchial pneumonia. He worked himself until he could hardly resist it. I would not ask this judgeship unless I was firmly convinced, after thorough investigation, that it is needed. The Committee on the Judiciary unanimously reported this, and it was unanimously passed by the House last Congress, and the condition has been gradually getting worse in proportion, as it has been for the last 10 years.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to put a captious question, nor a facetious one, but if this court is so pressed why should one of the judges be appointed to go to Arizona to settle a matter, as was the case not long ago?

Mr. COX. Did he not also go to California?

Mr. FESS. It seems to me that is a leading question—to know why this is done—if this work is so pressing in this court. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana objects, and the bill is stricken off the calendar.

#### OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

The next bill on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 5489) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I believe this bill applies to many thousands of acres of timberlands that were formerly included in the Central Pacific Railroad grant.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to enable the Government to consolidate the holdings it has in the Oregon & California land grant by an exchange in equal value for private lands. For instance, in one section of that country there are operating companies cutting timber off their own land, and all of the even-numbered sections are practically now in private ownership. These operating companies have constructed their roads and are removing the timber from their own land. That will leave the Government land 40 acres here, 160 acres there, and sometimes a whole section in another place entirely isolated, so that the timber becomes practically valueless upon it. There is not enough left to pay any other company for going in there and constructing miles of railroad out to these areas and cutting the timber off them. Furthermore, when they remove the timber from the privately owned land, leaving a forty or an eighty or another area exposed to the winds, the wind blows down the trees, and they litter the ground and subject the section to the danger of fire, and after a very short time the trees blown down become valueless.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. This is, as I understand it, legislation suggested by the Interior Department, to enable them to administer those lands in a proper way?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes. The Government lands have all been appraised under the act providing for the disposition of the land, and the Government knows exactly the value of every 40 acres in the tract. It is proposed that they shall exchange these tracts for exactly the same value of privately owned lands, to be determined by the Government what is the value of their own land and what is the value of the privately owned land, and it will increase the salability of the Government lands and also the price the Government gets for the timber.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the House what is the purpose of the committee amendment as found in the first

proviso, on page 2, lines 14 and 15, after the word "lands," inserting the words "and timber," so that it reads:

*Provided*, That all lands and timber secured by virtue of such exchange shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of reversionment.

Mr. HAWLEY. Because under the law disposing of the grant land the timber is to be sold separate from the land. The timber is to be sold and the land is to be sold after the timber is removed, and this gives the Government the same authority over the lands acquired by exchange as it has now over the lands acquired from the Oregon & California Railroad Co.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill in which a few years ago we gave the proceeds of the timber to the State of Oregon, practically all of it?

Mr. LENROOT. Fifty per cent.

Mr. HAWLEY. Fifty per cent.

Mr. FOSTER. And only about 10 per cent of it went to the Federal Treasury?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. I think we ought to pass it, because we have given it all away, anyhow.

Mr. HAWLEY. If the gentleman will yield, this will increase the value of the timber and increase the proportion which will go to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. FOSTER. The Federal Government gets practically nothing out of it now, and I think we ought to give it all to them.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 218), is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to exchange lands formerly embraced within the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and reversioned in the United States by said act for other lands of approximately equal aggregate value held in private ownership, either within or contiguous to the former limits of said grant, when by such action he will be enabled thereby to consolidate the holding of timberlands by the United States: *Provided*, That all lands secured by virtue of such exchange shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of reversionment.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DOWELL. I desire to offer an amendment to section 1.

The SPEAKER. Wait until the Clerk completes the reading of the bill.

The committee amendments were read as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "sixteen," insert the following: "entitled 'An act to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon,' approved July 25, 1866, as amended by the acts of 1868 and 1869, and to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon,' approved May 4, 1870, and for other purposes.'"

Page 2, line 14, after the word "lands," insert the words "and timber."

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, before the gentleman offers the amendment I want to say a word or two about the bill regarding the matters developed in general debate. This bill I introduced at the suggestion of the Interior Department. It was drawn and framed by them and dropped in the basket. This has to do with exchange of land, part of which was recovered from the Oregon and California land grant about a year ago. Fifty years ago Congress made a grant of land to the Oregon and California Land Grant Co. on certain conditions. The company never complied with the law. The Committee on Public Lands last year brought into the House a bill for the recovery of about \$50,000,000 worth of land and the bill passed the House and Senate and became a law and is the law. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] says that we gave it all away. We were pretty generous to the State of Oregon. I thought so then and I think so now, but the fact remains that we did put about \$20,000,000 into the reclamation fund, we did put about \$5,000,000 in the Treasury, or it will be done when this land and timber is all sold and completed, so that

the legislation then accomplished was not altogether an idle thing to do nor altogether an empty thing to do. Of course, the State of Oregon, I think, shared very bountifully in the disposition of the proceeds of the land, but it was part of the public land and Oregon had been denied the privilege of taxes on the land and the Federal Government has recouped the expenditure. This gives Oregon 50 per cent, amounting to about \$25,000,000, when it is closed, and 40 per cent to the reclamation fund, or \$20,000,000 and 10 per cent to the Government, which will be about \$5,000,000—

Mr. FOSTER. Did not the original bill provide that all those back taxes should be paid to the State of Oregon?

Mr. FERRIS. Out of the proceeds, but not out of the Government part. The Government gets 10 per cent. I want to say about this immediate provision that the Secretary of the Interior says it is a burning necessity that this exchange be made, and it is great hindrance and encumbrance to the Government in the sale of the timber and the sale of the land if it is not made, and in order that the record may not in any way mislead the House I want to read what the Secretary says:

The scattered holdings of timberlands by the United States will seriously interfere with the advantageous disposition thereof, for the reason that the lands are for the greater part exceedingly rough and mountainous, involving heavy initial outlay before successful logging operations can be set on foot, as well as a corresponding expenditure to maintain such operations. It follows, as a matter of course, that successful logging operations in this region call for the ownership of timberlands in large bodies, and that prices paid for timberlands will be, to a large degree, affected by the possibilities of thus blocking them up for future operations.

The House will recall the Oregon and California land grant was made of alternate sections, and the recovery is on alternate sections, so there are interspersed, spotted pieces of ground owned by private individuals. This exchange must be of equal value. It is of advantage to the Government, and I presume will be of advantage to the logging companies that make the exchange. It is as the department desires it. The committee considered it carefully and we were unanimous in reporting it.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, carrying out the suggestion of the gentleman from Oklahoma, I desire to offer an amendment by adding, after the word "hereby," in line 13, the word "advantageously."

Mr. FERRIS. I did not catch what the gentleman wants.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 13, right after the word "hereby," insert the word "advantageously."

Mr. FERRIS. Of course, it is already in his discretion whether to make the trade at all.

Mr. DOWELL. That is true; but if the word "advantageously" is here, it means it has to be for the benefit of the Government in the exchange.

Mr. FERRIS. Unless some member of the committee has some objection, I have not.

Mr. HAWLEY. The whole bill is for the advantage of the Government, and I do not see any objection to it.

Mr. DOWELL. Then there can be no objection to this amendment, because it is to the advantage of the Government.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### QUARTERS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BO/KE

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was (S. J. Res. 110) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education," approved February 23, 1917.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the subject of the rental of quarters for the Vocational Education Board has been under consideration by the Committee on Appropriations. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations desires to be present when this resolution is considered, and I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to pass the resolution without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### AMENDING POSTAL LAWS.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 7230) to amend the postal laws.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed on the calendar without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to pass the bill over without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3081) to extend the time for the completion of the municipal bridge approaches and extensions or additions thereto, by the city of St. Louis, within the States of Illinois and Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL and Mr. STAFFORD rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is recognized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have some explanation of the purpose of the bill.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that this bridge has been in process of construction and building since 1906. There have been several extensions of the time by Congress. At the present time the city has spent about \$6,000,000, and the bridge over the river and on the Missouri side has been completed, and a large part of the work on the Illinois side has been completed. In Illinois, however, the city of St. Louis has no right of condemnation except under the authority of the act of Congress. At the time that the bridge was started the city was denied by the State of Illinois the right of condemnation, and so the act of Congress was relied upon. The courts have sustained that power under the act of Congress. Now, the purpose of this is to give the time for the completion of the bridge, more particularly upon the east side of the river.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman states the purpose of the bill is to give additional time. That is evidently an important purpose and there seem to be also other purposes. On lines 4 and 5 of the bill there is added additional legislation in the words "and also extensions or additions thereto."

Mr. IGOE. I will say to the gentleman that that relates to the approach. As I stated, the only power we have to condemn on the other side of the river comes from the Congress. If we undertook to acquire an additional foot of ground after what we have now we might be cut off with the contention that the land we have there now has exhausted our power, inasmuch as the authority we have now expires in a few days. And in order to safeguard, this has been put in there.

It is not intended to build another bridge and we must rely, if we need additional land and can not secure it by purchase from the owners on that side of the river, on the powers given to us in this legislation, which have been sustained by the courts. I will say to the gentleman that every step in the construction of this bridge has been fought from some direction. When it was sought to get the property on the east side of the river the property owners contested the right of the city. I am not saying who instigated it, but the whole power of the city was contested all the way through.

Mr. MONDELL. The section also contains some additional language, evidently intended to extend the authority granted in that section to these additions and extensions. There are certain words omitted from the bill as printed that occur in the present law. After the words "United States," at the end of section 2, the words "and of said States, respectively," are in the present law. Those words are omitted. What was the purpose of omitting those?

Mr. IGOE. May I ask the gentleman from what he is reading now?

Mr. MONDELL. From the bill I have.

Mr. IGOE. In what line?

Mr. MONDELL. The last line, at the end of the bill. The present provisions with relation to this bill are to the effect that the city may acquire by lawful appropriation, condemnation in the States of Illinois and Missouri by making proper compensation therefor, and so forth, and shall have all the authority necessary and proper for construction, maintenance, and operation of the bridge consistent with the laws of the United States and of the States, respectively. Those last words are omitted from the present bill.

Mr. IGOE. I have no objection to incorporating those words. I think, however, it is covered in line 5, where it provides that it is to be ascertained according to the laws of the States within which the same is located.

Mr. MONDELL. That has reference to the location and condemnation.

Mr. IGOE. Exactly, and that is all this has reference to, "consistent with the laws of the United States."

Mr. MONDELL. Has reference to the construction, maintenance, and operation?

Mr. IGOE. Well, we are going to use it.

Mr. MONDELL. Was there no purpose in the omission of the language I have referred to?

Mr. IGOE. I will say to the gentleman, none that I am aware of. We just want the right to continue the construction of this bridge and the right to condemn which we had originally from Congress. That is all we wish.

Mr. LENROOT. Reserving the right to object, what purpose does the gentleman think is accomplished in section 1 by including the words "extensions or additions thereto"?

Mr. IGOE. I will say to the gentleman this, that there has been a great controversy about the location of the approach to the bridge, as to whether it should be in one place or another. At the present time the city has acquired the right of way and some of the railroads now contend that in order that they may use it other connections must be made, and the purpose of putting that in is to take care of the question, if it should be raised, that the particular land that has been acquired now is the only land that we may be permitted to use. There are railroads coming from different directions, as the gentleman knows, on the east side of the river, and we are hopeful, especially in the present emergency, since the bridge has been or can be taken over by the Government, that if it is necessary to acquire additional land, and the city must acquire it, we may proceed to secure it.

Mr. LENROOT. That is true as far as section 2 is concerned, but it has no relation to section 1. The original act is silent on the question of extensions or additions, and all that section 1 does is to extend the time for the completion of something so far as extensions and additions are concerned that was not authorized in the original act.

Mr. IGOE. As I see it, it is put in there so that we are not confined absolutely to the very land that we have now acquired by purchase or condemnation.

Mr. LENROOT. But so far as section 1 is concerned, let me suggest to the gentleman that you are not given any more leeway than you had under the original act.

Mr. IGOE. Well, that may be true if that is so.

Mr. LENROOT. And it simply complicates and renders ambiguous the language of the section when in that section you include something.

Mr. IGOE. I think perhaps it makes it clear. It says "approaches." Now, they may have several of them. I do not see that the language injures anything, and it may be of service to us in acquiring this land. The city has expended, as I say, \$6,000,000, and we have had a time fighting to get this thing completed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I did not grasp the explanation that the gentleman gave as to the reason for eliminating from the original law the phraseology "and of said States, respectively."

Mr. IGOE. I have no objection to that going in.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is very questionable authority, indeed, to grant to a municipality the right to condemn and operate in an adjoining State without proceeding in consonance with the law of that State.

Mr. IGOE. This is a municipal bridge. It is not a private corporation. All the rights we have to operate come from the act of Congress. The State of Illinois has given us nothing.

Mr. STAFFORD. You recognize that in condemning you must proceed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois?

Mr. IGOE. That is provided for in the bill. There is no question about that. In lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 it is provided that it shall be condemned according to the laws of the State.

Mr. STAFFORD. You intend, also, so far as maintenance and operation are concerned, to comply with the laws of the State?

Mr. IGOE. That may be a very serious question. I would not want to go into that. Suppose the State of Illinois should want to hamper an instrument of interstate commerce. We might debate for a day or for days the wisdom of it. All we want now, I will say to the gentleman, is the extension of this time and permission to go ahead as we have been going.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman want to offer an amendment?

Mr. IGOE. We have but a few days, and the matter has been considered by the committee, and the engineers have not raised any question about that, nor has the War Department. I would like to see the bill go through. Personally I have no objection, but there is so much involved in it for the city of St. Louis that I would like very much to see it go through.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the time for the construction and completion of the municipal bridge approaches and also extensions or additions thereto, which said construction and completion was authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved June 25, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, extended for the period of three years from the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this act the city of St. Louis may receive, purchase, and also acquire by lawful appropriation and condemnation in the States of Illinois and Missouri upon making proper compensation therefor, to be ascertained according to the laws of the State within which the same is located, real and personal property and rights of property, and in order to facilitate and support interstate commerce, may make any and every use of the same necessary and proper for the acquirement, construction, maintenance, and operation of said municipal bridge approaches, and extensions or additions thereto, consistent with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. IGOE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HARRY GRAHAM.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. FIELDS] is recognized.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill 1418.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (S. 1418) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Harry Graham captain of Infantry.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not know, in my service, of a Member receiving recognition to suspend the rules on a private bill.

The SPEAKER. This is a kind of war matter, to get a soldier into the Army.

Mr. STAFFORD. I recognize that there is a power in the Speaker to entertain that motion. I have stated to gentlemen who have asked me about this bill to-day that I did not intend to make any objection to it. But I think, for the sake of consistency of practice, it is better to have the gentleman make a request for unanimous consent to have the bill considered, and not make a precedent of calling up private bills under suspension of the rules.

Mr. FIELDS. This does not break a precedent. I will do that.

Mr. STAFFORD. We have never suspended the rules to pass a private bill, so far as I know.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. FIELDS] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States, in his discretion, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Harry Graham, formerly a captain of Infantry, a captain of Infantry, to take rank at the foot of the list of captains of Infantry; and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and there shall be no increase in the total number of captains of Infantry now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the gentleman explain the necessity of the bill.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, this man, who had served 18 years in the Army, went to the Army service school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for a year's training, from which he was to be graduated in the spring of 1916. He had passed all of a series of examinations except one prior to May 10, 1917. On that date the last examination was given.

The question upon which students were examined on that day was the sketching of a certain area of land. After they had turned in their sketches the academic board thought they had discovered evidences of cheating in some of the sketches turned in. Two of the students charged with cheating admitted their guilt. The only complaint against the sketch of this man was that two contours in his sketch, of 900 and 1,000 feet, respectively, bore indications of having been traced from an original map, or in some respects were so perfect that they looked as though they might have been traced, which was not authorized and which was a violation of the rules. When questioned as to

whether or not he had traced the original map, Capt. Graham said that he had not. They then asked him if he would be willing to resketch the area and take his grade on his second sketch. He said, "Yes; if necessary." They then directed him to make a second sketch, and he did; and as to the grade on that, the officer under whose charge he made this sketch reported that it was worth about B, which was between 90 and 95 per cent, which showed the ability of the man, especially in view of the fact that the last sketch was made in less time than the first one and under unfavorable atmospheric conditions. It rained a part of the time while he was making the second sketch.

But the next morning the board told him that they would not graduate him, because they believed he had traced these two lines. He said: "I will not leave this school in disgrace. I am not guilty of the charge, and if you do not graduate me I will demand a court-martial." They refused to graduate him, and he did demand a court-martial. The court-martial found him guilty, not by any evidence, not by any man's knowledge of his guilt, but, apparently, because in the opinion of one officer of the school two lines in his sketch bore evidence of having been traced from the original map. But the testimony showed that the two lines in question did not coincide with the two original contours in their entirety. Now, it stands to reason that if I lay a paper down over a map and trace a line or two lines from the lines in the original map the traced lines will coincide with the lines in the original map in their entirety.

Yet the gentleman who made the complaint admitted on the witness stand, as shown by the testimony, that the lines in the sketch did not coincide with the lines in the original map in their entirety; but they found him guilty, and under the law the only sentence that could be imposed was dismissal from the Army.

He is a valuable officer. Up to the time that he went to this service school he had as good a record as a flier as had been made by any officer at that time. After his dismissal Gen. Squier recommended his appointment as a major in the Signal Corps to fill one of the 425 vacancies created by Congress some time last June, I believe, and recommended him in the highest terms, as will be shown by Gen. Squier's letter which is printed in the report on the bill. In view of all the facts which are set out in the report on the bill your committee was of the opinion that this man should be restored to the service. First the Senate committee held hearings, and that committee unanimously recommended the passage of the bill. It passed the Senate without opposition. It came to the House Military Committee, and the House committee made a thorough investigation, and that committee unanimously recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. McKENZIE. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. FIELDS. I will.

Mr. McKENZIE. I wish my colleague would state to the Members of the House that there was no motive for this so-called tracing, because he would not have got any higher grade or any further promotion.

Mr. FIELDS. I was just coming to that point. It is fair to assume that back of any wrong there must be a motive. This man had no motive, could have had no motive, for cheating in this examination. In the other branches on which he had passed examination he had a general average of 83.9 per cent; 75 per cent was sufficient to graduate him. The grades in these examinations were posted on the school bulletin board every morning after they were made; therefore every student knew his grade and knew his relative class standing. This man, Capt. Graham, knew his grade. He knew where he stood in his class. If he had made 100 per cent in this last examination, it would not have promoted him above the student next above him in class standing. If he had made zero, it would not have put him below the student next below him. Therefore he had nothing to gain by cheating. It could not help him in his class standing. It would not help in his graduation, because he would be graduated anyhow. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, there was no motive, and the prosecution did not attempt to show any motive. It is just a case of this kind: That an Army officer said in his opinion a certain thing had happened, and because one of the faculty said it was his opinion the other fellows took it for granted that it was so.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FIELDS. I will.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this seems to be a very peculiar case, and I would ask the gentleman if the findings of the court-martial against him were unanimous?

Mr. FIELDS. The findings of the court-martial were unanimous. The members of the court were all members of the school

faculty, and all but two of them recommended a lesser penalty than was inflicted; but as I understand under the law they could not give it to him.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. As a general thing, I presume the gentleman would not recommend that we review the findings of a court-martial, because we are very apt to hear only one side? In these hearings that were had by the Senate committee, were the officers who sat on the court-martial given a hearing? Were they present at all?

Mr. FIELDS. I did not read the Senate hearings, except the Senate report, but I did read the record of the trial.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman does not know then that the other side of the case was represented by the parties who had made this finding?

Mr. FIELDS. I do not know that they were here in person. Of course, they had the records of the court.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FIELDS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it not true that certain responsible officials in the War Department have so far revised their opinion about the case of Capt. Graham as to recommend him for a commission in the Signal Corps?

Mr. FIELDS. It is true that he has been recommended, and he has on his uniform to-day; but it is only a temporary appointment. He talked with me and with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Fess] this afternoon and was in his uniform. He was recommended by Gen. Squier.

Mr. FESS. Under whom he served.

Mr. FIELDS. Yes. Under whom he served.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And he would not have been recommended unless he had a good character and was a man of ability.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman states that the court-martial that found Mr. Graham guilty had no evidence other than the map. Was Mr. Graham represented by counsel?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. Did he testify himself?

Mr. FIELDS. He did.

Mr. LENROOT. Was there any other testimony?

Mr. FIELDS. No other testimony except the testimony of this officer, who testified that in his opinion the map had been traced, and two other officers who looked at it and acquiesced in the opinion of the other officer who thought it had been traced.

Mr. LENROOT. Was this case reviewed by the Secretary of War?

Mr. FIELDS. I presume so.

Mr. LENROOT. Does not the gentleman know?

Mr. FIELDS. It was approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the Secretary of War recommend the passage of this bill?

Mr. FIELDS. We have had no report from the Secretary of War on the bill.

Mr. LENROOT. Has there been no report from the War Department on the bill?

Mr. FIELDS. There has not?

Mr. LENROOT. Is not that quite unusual?

Mr. FIELDS. The case was gone into thoroughly by the committee. We had the records of the court-martial, which the committee thought was sufficient.

Mr. LENROOT. Do I understand that the Committee on Military Affairs in an important matter of this kind will recommend a bill to this House without asking for a report, either from the War Department or without having any representatives of the War Department before the committee with reference to it?

Mr. FIELDS. That is what the committee did.

Mr. LENROOT. I am surprised.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Let me say that the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who recommended this man, appeared before us by letter and requested that he be commissioned.

Mr. FIELDS. Yes; and I will say that the Chief Signal Officer, under whom this man served, recommended his appointment and said that he was morally fit for the position.

Mr. ROBBINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. First, I will ask that the Clerk read the letter of Gen. Squier recommending the reappointment of this officer.

The Clerk read as follows:

NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

From: The Chief Signal Officer.  
To: The Adjutant General.  
Subject: Commission.

1. It is recommended that Harry Graham be given a temporary commission as major, Signal Corps, United States Army, under the provisions of the act approved July 24, 1917.

2. Mr. Graham is mentally, morally, and physically qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he is recommended. He is a citizen of the United States, born February 16, 1874, at Newark, Ohio, is 44 years of age, and his address is Hotel Ebbitt, Washington, D. C.

3. The services of Mr. Graham are required for immediate duty with troops, and to fill one of the 425 vacancies in the grade of major existing under the authority of letter of Chief of Staff, dated August 13, 1917. (File W. C. D. 9556-27, 321.9 Misc. Div.)

4. Mr. Graham was formerly an officer in the United States Army and was dismissed on account of sentence of general court-martial, which was published in General Orders, 12, War Department, series 1917.

GEORGE O. SQUIER,

Major General, Chief Signal Officer.

Mr. ROBBINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. I will.

Mr. ROBBINS. I notice the recommendation which has been read refers to a temporary position, a commission in the Signal Corps. The bill proposes to give him a permanent position as a captain of Infantry. Why is that, if you rely on the recommendation of Gen. Squier, which is only for a temporary commission?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If this man had passed the examination, would he be entitled to the position provided for by this bill?

Mr. FERRIS. He would. He was a captain then. In fact, he has lost many marks by this dismissal. If it had not been for this the man would probably have been a major or a lieutenant colonel by now.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. I will.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. In the judgment of Gen. Squier this man is worthy of occupying a position in the Army during this war. Is it too much to presume that he might fill the duties of that position in a time of peace?

Mr. FIELDS. Certainly not.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. As I understand, he is now a captain in the Army?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He has a temporary position.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. This is to put him in the Regular Army, so that he will have a position for life.

Mr. FIELDS. To place him where he was before he was railroaded out of the service.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The position he would have been in if he had remained in.

Mr. FIELDS. No; he was a captain and had served 18 years.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I understood he was a cadet.

Mr. FIELDS. No; he was in the Spanish War. He was in the National Guard when the war broke out and afterwards, when the war was over he volunteered in the Regular Army, and by his own efforts he rose to a captaincy, and he was a captain at the time this charge was preferred against him.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. He was taking the examination at the officers' school?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Can the gentleman point out any difference between this and that of any other case of an officer cashiered under court-martial? A regular court-martial was held here, and very frequently they are held, and men are being constantly dismissed as officers of the Army. Are we to go back of these judgments of courts-martial and undertake to try these cases before committees of Congress and try to do justice here? If so, why shall we not go back of the courts-martial in the cases of private soldiers who are tried and executed? Are we to establish a precedent in Congress of reopening these courts-martial and trying the cases ex parte before committees?

Mr. FIELDS. Let me say to the gentleman that no man in this House or elsewhere will go further to uphold the hands of the Military Establishment in the proper discharge of its duties than I; but there are men in the Military Establishment as there are in civil life who fail to realize that with every right there goes a corresponding duty, and with each power there goes a corresponding responsibility. This does not occur often, I admit, but when it does occur the Congress of the United States can not afford to close its eyes to its own responsibility.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Are there any precedents for this?

Mr. FIELDS. Wait until I finish my statement. If there ever was a time in the history of the country when the Army officers should realize that they are expected to measure up to their full responsibilities, it is now. We are calling the bloom of the manhood of the Nation under this draft, and if we are going to say that all military men are creatures of perfection, that they could not possibly make a mistake, and thereby issue to them a license to cashier men out of the Army arbitrarily,

we are doing an injustice to the men of the Nation upon whom we have imposed the draft, and I for one am unwilling to do it.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Has the Congress of the United States ever passed a special bill in such a case as this?

Mr. FIELDS. I think many of them.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman state one.

Mr. FIELDS. I have not the precedents at hand.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman give me the date of the court-martial?

Mr. FIELDS. The 5th day of July, 1916, as I remember, and the order was carried into effect in January, 1917.

Mr. LENROOT. The Secretary of War has had it fully within his power to reinstate this man, has he not?

Mr. FIELDS. I suppose the Secretary of War could reinstate the man.

Mr. LENROOT. This House then is asked to do this, so far as I know, unprecedented action because the Secretary of War refuses to do justice to this man. Is that it?

Mr. FIELDS. It is the principle involved.

Mr. LENROOT. It is the same principle involved in the House that is involved with the Secretary of War.

Mr. FIELDS. And Congress can not shirk its responsibility. This case would not stand a minute in any civil court in the United States. Congress creates the Military Establishment. If the Military Establishment does not properly discharge its duties, it is the duty of Congress to see that it is done.

Mr. LENROOT. It is the position of the gentleman that the Secretary of War has not properly discharged his duty in this case?

Mr. FIELDS. I say this man should not have been dismissed from the Army, let the responsibility fall where it may.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I am not certain as to how these proceedings go, but my understanding is that the findings of a court-martial first go to the Judge Advocate General in Washington, and if he approves them that is practically all there is to it.

Mr. FIELDS. Certainly.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. And the Secretary is seldom, if ever, called upon to pass independently on the subject. I do not know whether this was passed on by the Secretary.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman stated that the Secretary did approve these findings.

Mr. FIELDS. They were approved officially, in a formal way.

Mr. SLOAN. Does the gentleman mean to state that the Secretary of War could reinstate this man, if he saw fit, under his power as Secretary of War?

Mr. FIELDS. He could have disapproved the findings.

Mr. SLOAN. But not now? He can not go back now and reinstate a man at this time?

Mr. FIELDS. No; I think not.

Mr. SLOAN. I am in full harmony with the proposition of the gentleman, and I think it is very important that this Congress exercise its privilege and power and right some of these wrongs. I know it is the practice to ask the Secretary of War to do these things, but he refuses to do it, and a number of injustices are done some of the best men of America right now. I have one in mind, because the Secretary of War would not do—

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Is this just the situation, that the Secretary, having approved the finding, might have done so in a perfectly pro forma manner without a knowledge of the facts?

Mr. FIELDS. We know it is impossible for him to look into all the details of the many, many cases of this character.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. And undoubtedly that was the case. But having done that, it is out of his jurisdiction, and he could not reinstate the man, and the President of the United States could not.

Mr. LENROOT. But the Secretary of War could have made a report to this Congress.

Mr. FIELDS. The report would have been that the man had been dismissed by order of a general court-martial, and we already had that fact before us and a record of the trial.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The President himself can not do it. The only body on earth that can reinstate the man is the Congress of the United States.

Mr. KEARNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS. I will.

Mr. KEARNS. As I understand the statement, there was no evidence brought against this man at all?

Mr. FIELDS. There was absolutely no evidence against him, except the opinion of one man, and that opinion was acquiesced in by two other men.

Mr. KEARNS. And that was that the two maps looked so much alike that one might be a tracing. I understand he made two drawings.

Mr. FIELDS. No; there was an original map covering an area of about 2½ miles.

Mr. KEARNS. And they thought that had been copied?

Mr. FIELDS. They thought one line of 900 feet and the other of 1,000 feet had been copied.

Mr. KEARNS. And he made another drawing. Did the second correspond with the first drawing?

Mr. FIELDS. He was graded between 90 and 95 per cent on the second drawing.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

Mr. FIELDS. I hope this bill may be passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FESS. Will the House permit me for half a minute?

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to proceed not to exceed five minutes.

Mr. FESS. I just want one minute.

Mr. FIELDS. Just one minute I will make it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I have gone over this very carefully, have avoided saying anything because the gentleman from Kentucky was making a full statement and an accurate one. The only evidence against Capt. Graham in this entire matter is that the map drawing was so well done that those who examined it, or the one who examined it, said that it could not have been done without having been traced. There was no other evidence. It was a case in which a professor did not believe a person under him sent out to do a piece of work could have done it so perfectly and at the same time fairly, and after he had made the recommendation those associated with him would not turn it down. Now, I can appreciate the situation of a man who has charge of any sort of work where he sends somebody to do a responsible piece of work that there is an ability that is found here. And I further state that not only in map drawing but in many other lines of life there is a sort of genius in which men or women will do work so perfect that those who can not do it so well say that it could not have been done fairly. I think that is really the situation here, and I do not think that this officer should be punished.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States, in his discretion, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Harry Graham, formerly a captain of Infantry, a captain of Infantry, to take rank at the foot of the list of captains of Infantry; and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and there shall be no increase in the total number of captains of Infantry now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I only desire to take about two minutes on this proposition. I did not object to the unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill, although I realize there is grave danger of a very dangerous precedent being made in giving unanimous consent for the consideration of any bill to set aside the findings of a court-martial; but I only want to say that while I am on the floor of this House it must not be taken as a precedent for the giving of unanimous consent for the consideration of bills of this character where the Committee on Military Affairs has not referred the bill to the Secretary of War or has not given the Government an opportunity to appear before it and present its side of the case.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AN EDITORIAL BY MARTIN H. GLYNN.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FERRIS extended his remarks by inserting the following:

IT RECOMETH AND BEHOOVETH MR. WADSWORTH, MR. LODGE, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, MR. ROOSEVELT, AND ALL THEIR PHONOGRAPHIC CULT TO CHIRP LIKE A CRICKET, NOT ROAR LIKE A LION.

[An editorial by former Gov. Martin H. Glynn, of New York, in the Times-Union, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1918.]

To-day the people of this country can be divided into two camps. Those who wanted war at any price. And those who hoped for peace, if peace could be maintained without the sacrifice of national honor.

Now we are at war, and we have the astonishing anomaly of the leaders of the "war buzzards" trying to gnaw the vitals out of our Commander in Chief, while the great majority of those who stood for peace while peace spelled honor are upholding the President's hands as Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses in his battle with Amalek.

The present volcanic attack against the war policies of President Wilson is no haphazard incident. It is a well-laid plot, nicely trained and strategically timed. Its purpose, no matter how secretive its sponsors, how insinuating its methods, how seductive its arguments, is to give the Republican Party a majority in the next House of Representatives and to pave the way for a Republican President in 1920. From a political point of view this may be tolerable; from a patriotic aspect, in a national crisis like this, it is odious and detestable.

The business of the Nation to-day is to win the war, and the political leaders, who for party gain or personal aim lay the slightest obstacle in the way of the happy consummation of this business, clothe themselves in a diabolical livery and surround their political machinations with a brimstone scent, a sulphurous odor offensive to people who revere patriotism in politics but abhor politics in patriotism.

For months Col. Roosevelt has been injecting politics into the war through his articles in the Kansas City Star and Metropolitan Magazine. With craft and caution he has planted a bomb, intended to blow President Wilson out of political existence, and in this "Guy Fawkes" plot he has had the uncious assistance of Senator LODGE, of Massachusetts, and the crafty support of Senator WADSWORTH, of New York. But cunning and unciousness can not win a contest like this. The mountain of truth is too big to be discolored by such daubing brushes, the facts too potent to be minimized by impish dissimulation or distorted by cunning castigation.

The Bible says he who draws the sword shall perish by the sword. Well, Roosevelt and his followers first drew the political sword in this dispute, and with their assumptive valor they should not cry for quarter before the blade of their own rapier.

For 16 years before the present Democratic administration the Republican Party was the custodian of the welfare of this Nation, and in all these 16 years it did but little to put this country on a basis of adequate preparation for war. Grover Cleveland started the American Navy on its way to imperial strength, but Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, inaugurated a naval program that curtailed the Cleveland policy. Great as our Navy is to-day, it would be far greater still if the policy of Cleveland had prevailed and the plans of Roosevelt buried in the bottom of the sea. And as it was with the Navy, so was it with the Army, for Theodore Roosevelt left the Army of the United States weaker than he had found it seven years before.

No sooner, however, had Woodrow Wilson, with his panoramic view of the history of the world in peace time and in war time, his thorough knowledge of Democratic aspirations and economic possibilities, his sympathy with the masses and his consideration of the classes—no sooner had he become President of the United States than the wheels of progress were set in motion to equip this Nation as years before she should have been equipped for the solution of pressing national problems and the handling of contingencies of an international nature.

The rehearsal of all the legislation of President Wilson to carry out this progressive program would be superfluous here. The world knows it by heart. It insures him a splendid place in the annals of statesmanship. It is the unmistakable triumph of the democratic yearning with which the heart of mankind throbs and pulses to-day. And it carried Woodrow Wilson to wonderful victory in 1916 against an avalanche of money and a labyrinth of intrigue.

His Federal reserve bank law, which Mulhall, the famous English economist, said was of more worth to the world than the Panama Canal, saved this country, with the advent of the war, from the most stupendous panic in history and enabled us to ride the tumultuous waters of "world-war" finance with hardly a squeak or a tremor of our old ship of state. Without this Federal reserve bank to-day the United States would be grinding and pounding on the rocks of disaster.

Nor is this all. From a vision almost prophetic came the Federal revenue bill which wrung a lordly portion of governmental revenue from internal taxes instead of from tariff impost which under the baneful influence of war dwindled to a sum insufficient to provide lubrication for our gears of Government, let alone provide fuel for the Treasury boiler that makes the wheels of national life go round.

Our national experience since the war started must carry conviction to every fair-minded American that for these two measures alone we owe an ineffable debt of gratitude to the wisdom and statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson.

And of our military realm we have the self-same tale.

Theodore Roosevelt may indulge himself in all the weird juggling of language that pleases his fancy; he may insensate himself in such inspirational riot of emotional frenzy as may give fire to his tongue and flare to his imagination; but the fact remains undeniable, ineffaceable, irremovable, that in two years of ante bellum days Woodrow Wilson did more to put our Army and our Navy on a footing of war than both William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt did in the whole 11 years of their supine reign.

During these two years preparedness for a possible war was pushed by President Wilson as fast as the sentiment of the country would permit and quite as fast as even the most violent of his present-day critics then deemed expedient or politic.

Suddenly, however, conditions created by the autocratic dogmatism of Germany disregarding treaties and throwing promises to the winds, hurled us into the seething whirlpool of war. Then the very men who had been at the helm of the ship of state for 16 years, the men whose policies had weakened the Army and stunted the Navy, began to howl because we could not equip a million men over night and put them in the trenches of France in a day. They forgot the experience of Eng-

land; they forgot the experience of France; they forgot their own neglect of our martial strength; they forgot everything but their own personal advertisement and their own political advancement.

Mythology tells us that Minerva sprang full-armed from the mind of Jupiter, and despite the fact that the age for mythological miracles has passed, these acrimonious critics demanded that the United States whittle rifles out of the air and by some sort of prestidigitatorial art transform a million civilians into full-trained soldiers between the sinking and the rising of the sun. What these critics had failed to do in 16 years, they insist that Woodrow Wilson should do in 16 days. The wind listeth in the night, the dew falls, the stars come out, the moon works her magic charm, and behold at dawn a full-grown mushroom whitens the lawn where at sunset only an embryonic stalk snuggled in the grass. This is the kind of marvel, this the kind of impossible legerdemain that Col. Roosevelt and his school demand should be duplicated in our military world. They demand that an invincible army be created overnight out of wind and dew, starlight and moonshine. But they fail to provide the Aladdin's lamp with which to work the miracle; they fail to furnish the necromantic art wherewith to ram into a night the task of a decade.

And this miracle, too, they demand in the teeth of the hoary-headed truth that from the days of Washington, Franklin, and Adams this Nation has set its face against a militaristic policy. A large Army, a potential Military Establishment, has been the ghost that has given this country sleepless nights for 140 years—a factitious whost, perhaps; but nevertheless a ghost hypnotic in its influence and awesome in its sway. And the Navy, too, has been hampered by a short-sighted sentiment of the great interior part of the country whose congressional Representatives persistently opposed large naval appropriations from fear of re-trenchment against the "home-town" projects of their own native hearths. For this ingrained repugnance to a big army, an adequate navy, neither the Republicans of to-day or the Democrats of to-day are to blame. The fault lies at the door of the predominant sentiment of the Nation since 1776. And as we have sown: so to-day we reap.

Gen. Winfield Scott, one of the world's greatest soldiers, compressed an historic situation in a nutshell when he said, "Republics are never prepared for war."

The business of republics is peace; the business of autocracies is war. Autocracy lives by the sword. The father and grandfather of Frederick the Great said so; Frederick himself said so; and so saith the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince, too.

A love and a craving for peace, however, form the very genesis of a republic. To this genesis republics are true; from this genesis republics depart only at the call of honor or the command of necessity.

Hence it is, though critics may forget, the people remember, that in eight months of war the United States, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, has done twice as much, and even more, than England and France did in the corresponding period of time. The accusations, the exaggerations, the fabrications, the distortions of supercilious censors and envious-fanged contemnors of the Wilsonian policies wear such a flimsy gossamer covering as to expose this political plot in all its naked hideousness.

We make no claim that the administration has created sunbeams out of cucumbers or performed feats beyond the pale of human possibility, but we do maintain that its efforts have been amazing, its accomplishments beyond compare in the history of modern warfare.

We have not whipped the Kaiser yet, but we will whip him if calumniating critics do not dampen the fires of enthusiasm or grease the tracks whereon must ride our national chariots of war. We have more men in France to-day than Roosevelt knows or Germany suspects, and a million more are waiting for the ships.

We have an Army so well cared for that the death rate in our ranks for the four months ending January 1, 1918, averaged only 7.5 per thousand—a death rate, mind you, less than the death rate for men of a like age in peaceful vocations at home. Compare this with the death rate of 20.14 per thousand under the good old Republican rule of the days of the Spanish-American War. Compare these figures, and then applaud the Roosevelt charges, if you can!

True, we have made some mistakes, but in the magnitude of our undertaking some mistakes were inevitable, unavoidable. In balance though with the wondrous achievements these mistakes have been trivial and not worthy of the attention of the men who minimize their talents by trying to magnify molehills into mountains.

And furthermore, unlike the Spanish-American War, in which Mr. Roosevelt was a king-pin:

We have no Army contract scandals.

We have no embalmed-beef horrors.

We have no fat, old generals going to war in carriages and leading battle charges from easy rocking chairs.

We have no unpleasant gossip about the appointment of political generals and society admirals.

We have no round-robin letters from presumptuous and inferior officers demoralizing discipline and exalting self.

In the face of these facts the wild rantings of Roosevelt and his fellow-political conspirators are boomerangs, pestilential to the ears and revolting to the sensibilities of others, but harmful only to the men who hurl them. On the estimation of thoughtful people these critics make no indelible impression. They may ruffle the surface of the pool of comment, but they stir not the depths of public opinion. And with Roosevelt, Lodge, and Wadsworth as the chief creators of this curtain of camouflage political fire, fed by the tissues of ambitious misrepresentation, fanned by the sinister winds of political oratory, there stalks forth from memory's closet the skeleton of Alger's embalmed beef with its concomitant stench; there looms into view the commander of the United States forces in Cuba, too fat to ride a horse, going into battle in a carriage, and lolloping in a portable bathtub while our soldiers had no medicines to conquer tropic ills; there looms into view this self-same commander of the United States forces in Cuba fighting his battles from the sensuous folds of a soporific hammock, while through the stupidity and carelessness of an inefficient military medical force our soldier boys found typhoid fever more deadly than bullets from the Spanish guns.

And so, in view of these verities which no political manipulation can snatch from history's page; in view of the official funeral-hued glories and the official scarlet-tinged scandals of the Spanish-American War; in view of Alger's embalmed beef of odoriferous memory; in view of inferior ships purchased by the Government at superior prices; in view of the stigma and disgrace that typhoid fever killed more of our soldiers than Spanish bullets sent to their graves; in view of the cable which Dewey cut to save the Navy from the malefic influence of Republican politics at Washington; in view of Army contracts which brought a blush to the cheek and rage to the heart of the Nation; in view of

the attempt to deprive Schley of his share of glory in the Santiago victory; in view of the papier-mâché generals created as a sort of "iron-cross" reward for services rendered the good old Republican Party on many a bloodless field of politics; in view, in fine, of the bathos and the pathos of flagrant Republican mismanagement in the Spanish-American War, it becometh and behooveth Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. LODGE, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. Roosevelt, and all their phonographic cult to chirp like a cricket, not roar like a lion.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman objecting?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] objects.

Mr. BLANTON. It is too late, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. No; it is not.

#### STATUE OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass House joint resolution No. 70, authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a statue of James Buchanan, a former President of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of no quorum. Evidently there is none.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the president of the Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting detailed statement of the business of the Washington Gas Light Co., with a list of its stockholders, for the year ending December 31, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 899); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the support of an interallied institute for the restoration and re-education of crippled soldiers (H. Doc. No. 900); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Attorney General submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Department of Justice for the detection and prosecution of crimes, fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 903); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication of the Alien Property Custodian, submitting an estimate of appropriation to pay outstanding bills for supplies and equipment and to maintain his organization to carry out the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act during the remainder of the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 904); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Postal Service for wrapping twine and tying devices, office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, for the fiscal year 1918, payable from postal revenues (H. Doc. No. 905); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting deficiency estimates of appropriation required by the War Department for reimbursement to certain disbursing officers of the Army for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years (H. Doc. No. 906); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitting report of the withdrawals and restorations contemplated by the statutes approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 907); to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting proposed clauses of legislation authorizing accounting officers of the Treasury to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army (H. Doc. No. 908); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting supplemental estimate of appropriations required by the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 909); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of an urgent deficiency appropriation required for the United States Public Health Service for the current fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 910); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. KEY of Ohio, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9506) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 282), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the bill (S. 3389) to authorize and empower the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to purchase, lease, requisition, or otherwise acquire improved or unimproved land, houses, buildings, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 283), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7779) granting an increase of pension to William E. Kirkpatrick; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7954) granting an increase of pension to Orville H. Mills; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 9499) to provide further for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 9500) to amend the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stats., p. 869), to increase the limit of cost for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, rebuilding, reconstruction, or improvement of the post office and courthouse at Alexandria, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 9501) to provide funds for indigent farmers to purchase wheat for spring planting; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 9502) providing for an examination of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers with a view to further improving the same so as to afford a minimum navigable depth of 8 feet; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 9503) to revise and amend the provisions of sections 3242, 3258, 3279, 3281, and 3450 of the Revised Statutes in so far as concerns the punishment imposed for the violation of said sections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 9504) to amend section 4067 of the Revised Statutes by extending its scope to include women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 9505) for the relief of retired commissioned warrant officers detailed on active duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9506) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors; committed to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9507) for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9508) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the fourth congressional district of Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 9509) relating to marriage among the uncivilized native tribes of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 9510) authorizing an adjustment of the boundaries of the California National Forest, in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: Resolution (H. Res. 242) to require the Committee on Public Information to furnish information relative to work of propaganda; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 235) granting to certain persons in active war service an extension of time within which applications for insurance may be made under section 401 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved October 6, 1917; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 9511) granting an increase of pension to John P. Newton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9512) granting an increase of pension to Malinda McClanahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9513) granting an increase of pension to William H. Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 9514) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Belt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 9515) granting a pension to James M. Vint; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 9516) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9517) granting a pension to Henry Blankenship; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 9518) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Cornett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9519) granting a pension to George Bunch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9520) for the relief of George Killeen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DECKER: A bill (H. R. 9521) granting a pension to Elmer D. Hopper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9522) granting a pension to William J. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9523) granting a pension to John E. Tingley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9524) granting a pension to William Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9525) granting an increase of pension to Elba A. Love; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9526) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Olmsted; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9527) granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9528) granting an increase of pension to Lucius S. Hitchcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9529) granting an increase of pension to David Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9530) for the relief of Thomas E. Coleman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 9531) Granting a pension to Arabella A. Dean; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9532) granting an increase of pension to Lucius F. Renne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9533) granting a pension to Luella M. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 9534) granting a pension to Edward P. Rae; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9535) for the relief of Josie N. Styron; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 9536) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Kenaday; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9537) granting a pension to Sarah Hag-gord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 9538) for the relief of William H. Dooley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 9539) granting a pension to John F. Brannan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9540) granting a pension to John A. Ford, alias John Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 9541) to correct the military record of George Openshaw; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9542) granting a pension to Uriah Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 9543) granting an increase of pension to William H. Nesbitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 9544) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ollis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 9545) granting a pension to Lou Patriquin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9546) granting a pension to Robert H. Sheaffer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 9547) granting a pension to Adaline A. Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 9548) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 9549) granting a pension to Nancy J. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9550) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 9551) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Driscoll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 9552) granting a pension to Edyth C. Dideon, widow of Otto E. Dideon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 9553) granting a pension to Hiram P. Sloan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 9554) granting an increase of pension to Squire Grissom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9555) granting a pension to Jennie V. Leap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9556) granting a pension to Alexander Kightlinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 9557) for the relief of the trustees and parties who are now or who may hereafter become interested in the estate of James A. Chamberlain under the terms of his will; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 9558) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Horan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9559) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Mansfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9560) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Bentz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9561) granting a pension to Joseph K. Bellemey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9562) granting a pension to Frank Jankowski; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Declaration of loyalty by the National Coffee Roasters' Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a resolution of the New York Bureau of Legal First Aid, asking for investigations of recent constitutional violations, mob violence, oppressive censorship, and into the working of the draft law, especially in New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a resolution of the American Liberty Defense League, demanding investigations of recent constitutional violations, mob violence, oppressive censorship, and into the working of the draft law, especially in New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a resolution of the New York State Bar Association, objecting to the prohibition amendment in its present form; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), resolution of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers, urging that price regulation be extended to cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), resolution of the Federation of Lithuanians of Chicago, asking that the political independence of Lithuania be recognized; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), resolution of security holders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, relative to effect of Federal control upon their interests; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), memorial of the American Medical Association, praying for the repeal of section 209, war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), petition of H. A. Clarke, Washington, D. C., demanding suffrage "as a whole" for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BLAND: Evidence in the case of James M. Vint, special pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Resolution of the Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America, commending the President's war-aims message, and asking for the freedom and independence of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, favoring a war cabinet, director of munitions, opposing Government ownership of utilities, and favoring legislation to end profiteering; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the security holders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, relative to the effect of Federal control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania: Petition of M. E. Peck, A. B. Stevens, and H. W. Church, praying for the passage of House bill 7995, for the preservation of the *Niagara*, Commodore Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: Petition of six rural carriers of the third California district, asking for an increase in salary and giving reasons therefor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Resolution adopted at a mass meeting at the New Star Casino, New York City, favoring the Rankin resolution to acknowledge political independence of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Borden's Condensed Milk Co., favoring the daylight-saving plan; also resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the security holders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, relative to effect of Federal control upon interests of security holders in that railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Burton F. White, chairman of coal committee, Hotel Association of New York City, urging legislation providing for a survey of the disused canals from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania to tidewater, with a view to use in getting coal to New York, Boston, and other industrial centers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DENISON: Petition of the following-named citizens urging repeal of zone rate system: A. J. Doughty, Thompsonville; Charles Gogue, Pittsburg; Ben Grant, Pittsburg; Luther Morefield, route No. 1, Pittsburg; Charles Wright, Thompsonville, route No. 1; C. H. Burr, R. F. D., Thompsonville; A. Jochim, route No. 1, Pittsburg; Roy Doughty, R. F. D., Thompsonville; S. A. Doughty, R. F. D., Thompsonville; W. H. Holland, R. F. D., Thompsonville; J. E. Fireash, R. F. D., Thompsonville; D. H. Blue, route No. 1, Thompsonville; J. Davis, route No. 1, Pittsburg; E. B. Doughty, Thompsonville; Raymond O. Smith, R. F. D., Carrier Mills; Walter Malone, R. F. D., Thompsonville; and Dallis Malone, R. F. D., Thompsonville, all in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: Petition of Luella M. Peterson, to have her name restored to the pension roll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Papers to accompany H. R. 8585, granting a pension to Eugene V. Wayne; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Petition of Nathan Wallace, of Denver, Colo., urging the adoption of legislation creating a corps of podiatrists in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial adopted by Great Council of Colorado, Improved Order of Red Men, pledging their support to the Government and urging the formation of a league of nations to enforce peace at the conclusion of the present war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 8319, granting a pension to Arthur F. Sewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of the fifteenth Pennsylvania district, favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEA of California: Resolution unanimously adopted by a county convention of representatives of various churches, unions, and leagues of Humboldt County, favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Memorial of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 5, asking support for House bill 7913; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: Petition of many residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, for the establishment of a pharmaceutical corps in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the City Council of Erie, Pa., and of members of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa., for the preservation, etc., of the restored naval brig *Niagara*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of J. E. Thompson and other citizens of Manchester County, Ill., favoring a Federal tax on dogs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, loyalty declaration of the National Coffee Roasters' Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS: Evidence to accompany House bill 9489, for pension to George F. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: Memorial of Toledo Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 55, Toledo, Ohio, urging that war profits be taxed to pay laborers for enforced idleness under the fuel order, and protesting against the Chamberlain compulsory training law; also a resolution of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 105, Toledo, Ohio, protesting against any form of compulsory or universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VARE: Memorial of Civic Club, of Philadelphia, on pending postal legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 5, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we know that beneath the flow of our human thought and purpose and desire runs the current of Thine own unchanging law, and Thy law makes for righteousness. We seek to bring our policies and ideals into conformity with Thy revealed will, and we can only accomplish this through Thy presence and inspiration. So at the beginning of another day's session of this Senate we turn our hearts to Thee and ask for inspiration and guidance in the work of the day. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. THOMAS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 907).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to withdrawal and restoration of public lands, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 1418. An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Harry Graham captain of Infantry;